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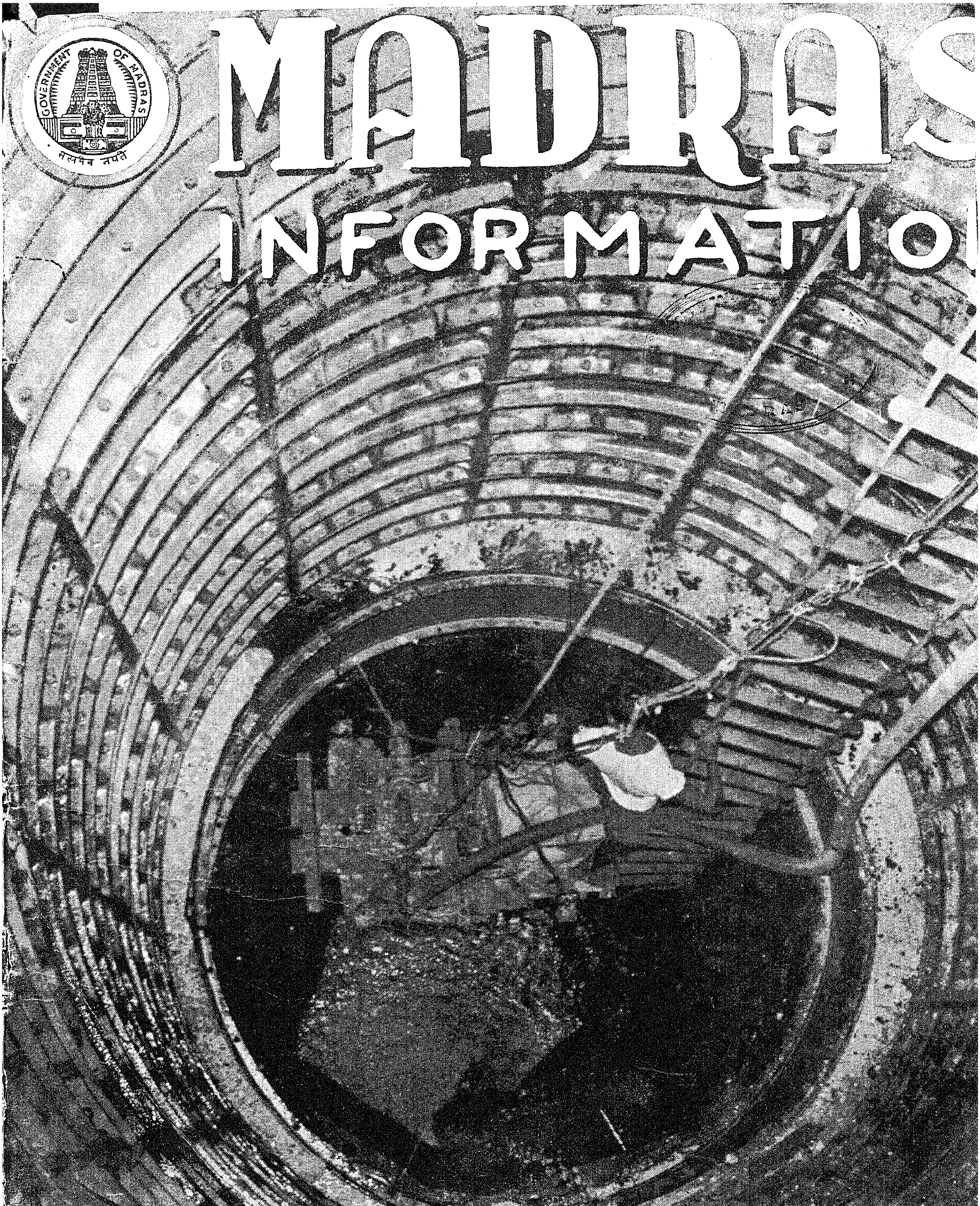

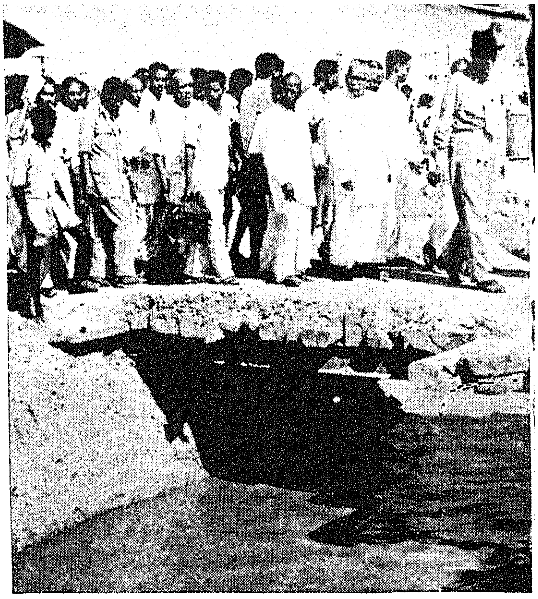

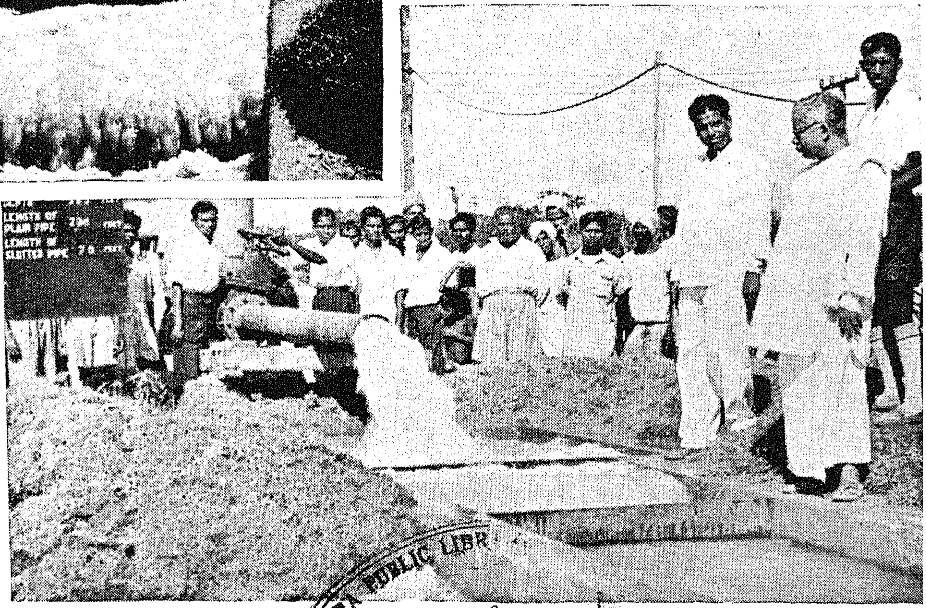
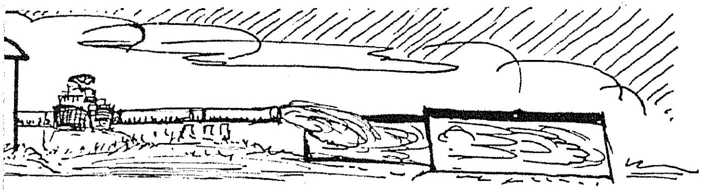

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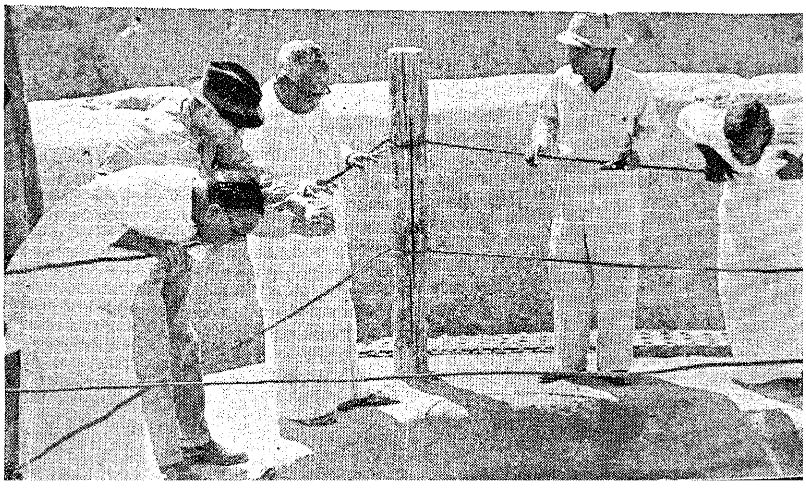
WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE!

The Minister for Industries inaugurated the Pumping Operations at Neyveli.



Madras Information

Published every month by the Director of Information and Publicity, Fort St. George

7 APR 1956
MADRAS

Vol. X, No. 4 "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" April 1956

CONTENTS:

		PAGE
1.	Where does India fit in?—By Sri Jawaharlal Nehru	3
2.	Neyveli Operations—A Preface	4
3.	Employees' Provident Fund	6
4.	Educating the Educators	10
5.	Music in Poland	11
6.	Four Objectives of Planning—By Sri J. M. Lobo Prabhu, I.C.S.	12
7.	Rural Development Work in Madras—By Sri A. K. Venkatesan, Chief Reporter, "The Hindu".	14
8.	The Co-operative Movement in the State—By Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Co-operation.	17
9.	Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home	19
10.	Tradition and Talent in Art	20
11.	Community Development—By Sri P. S. Desikachari, Chief Reporter, "The Mail".	22
12.	Housing in India	26
13.	Kendal Humanity Medals	28
14.	Guides to Gandhian World—Book Review by Sri Thomas K. George	29
15.	Rural Programmes for April	31

Cover page: Open Sesame of the modern science enables the present-day Alibabas to get into the dangerous caves of Nature's vast and mysterious investments. See this man taking out a huge lump of a "brown jewel" from the bowels of Mother Earth. Neyveli Lignite Operation in full swing.

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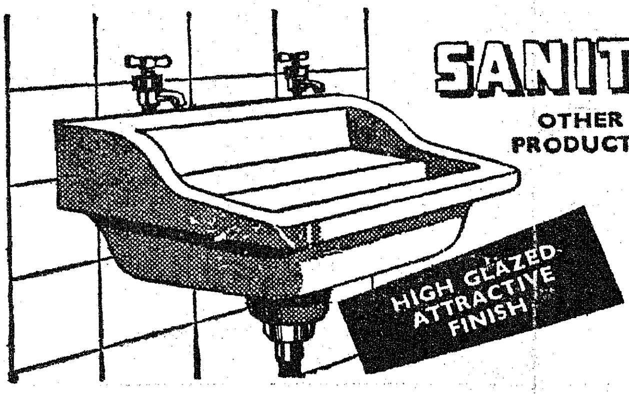

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Where does India fit in?

Prime Minister Nehru on Indian Culture in a Changing World

What is culture ? I look it up in the dictionary and I find a varitey of definitions. One great writer has called it "the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world". Another definition says that it is "the training, development, or strengthening of the powers, mental or physical, or the condition thus produced ; improvement or refinement of mind, morals, or tastes ; enlightenment of civilization". Culture, in this sense, is something basic and international. Then there are the national aspects of culture and there can be no doubt that many nations have each developed a certain genius and individuality.

Growth of National Culture.

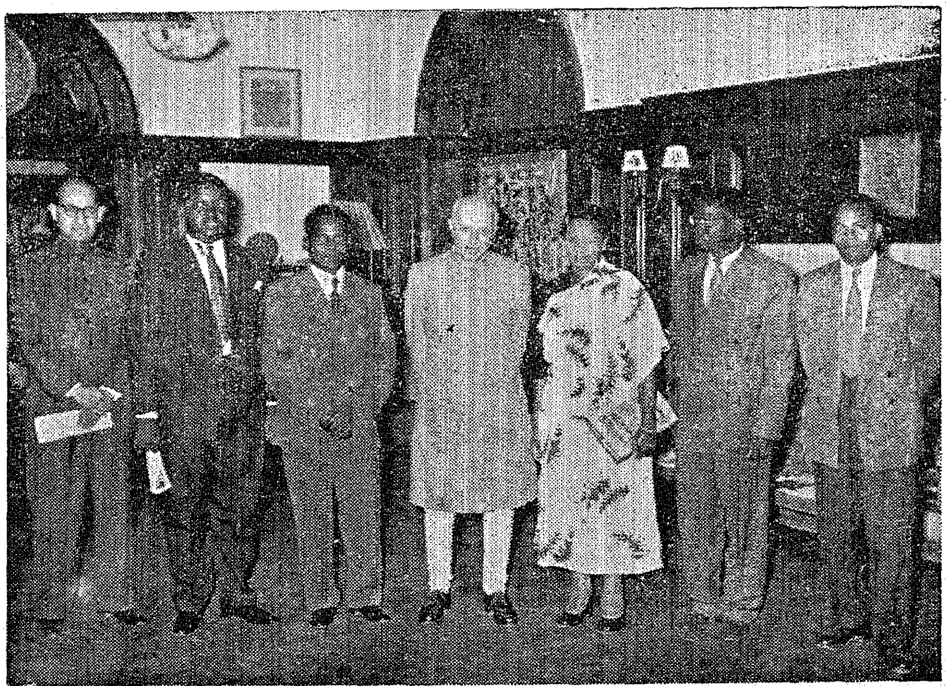
Where does India fit in ? Some people have talked of Hindu culture and Muslim culture and Christian culture. I do not understand these terms, although it is true that the great religious movements have influenced the culture of a race or a nation. The origins of this culture may be traced back on the one hand to the pre-Aryan period, the civilization of Mohenjadaro, etc., and the great Dravidian civilization. On the other hand, it received a powerful impress from the Aryans who came to India from Central Asia. Subsequently, it was influenced by repeated incursions from the North-West and later by the people who came across the seas from the West. Thus, this national culture gradually grew and took shape. It had a remarkable capacity for synthesis and of absorbing new elements. So long as it did so, it was dynamic and living. In later years it lost the dynamic quality and became essentially static which led to weakness in all fields. Throughout India's history we see the two rival and contradictory forces at work—those in favour of a synthesis and absorption and those fissiparous tendencies which separate. To-day we face the same problem in a different context. There are powerful forces working for unity, not only political but cultural also. There are also forces that disrupt and lay stress on separateness.

The question, therefore, for us to-day is not an academic one but a vital issue, on the understanding and solution of which depends our future. Normally, it is the business of the intellectuals to give a lead in dealing with such problems, but our intellectuals have failed us. Many of them do not even seem to realise the nature of this problem, others suffer from frustration and a crisis of the spirit, not knowing where to turn.

Continuity and Change.

Marxism and its progeny attracted many of the intellectuals and there is no doubt that it gave a certain analysis of historical developments which helped us to think and to understand. But even that proved too narrow a creed and, whatever its virtue as an economic approach, it failed to resolve our basic doubts. Life is something more than economic growth, though it is well to realise that economic growth is a basic foundation of life and progress. History shows us two principles at work: the principle of continuity and the principle of change. They appear to be opposed to each other and yet, each has something of the other. We notice what we consider sudden changes in the shape of violent revolutions or an earthquake. Yet, every geologist knows that the major changes in the earth's surface are gradual, and

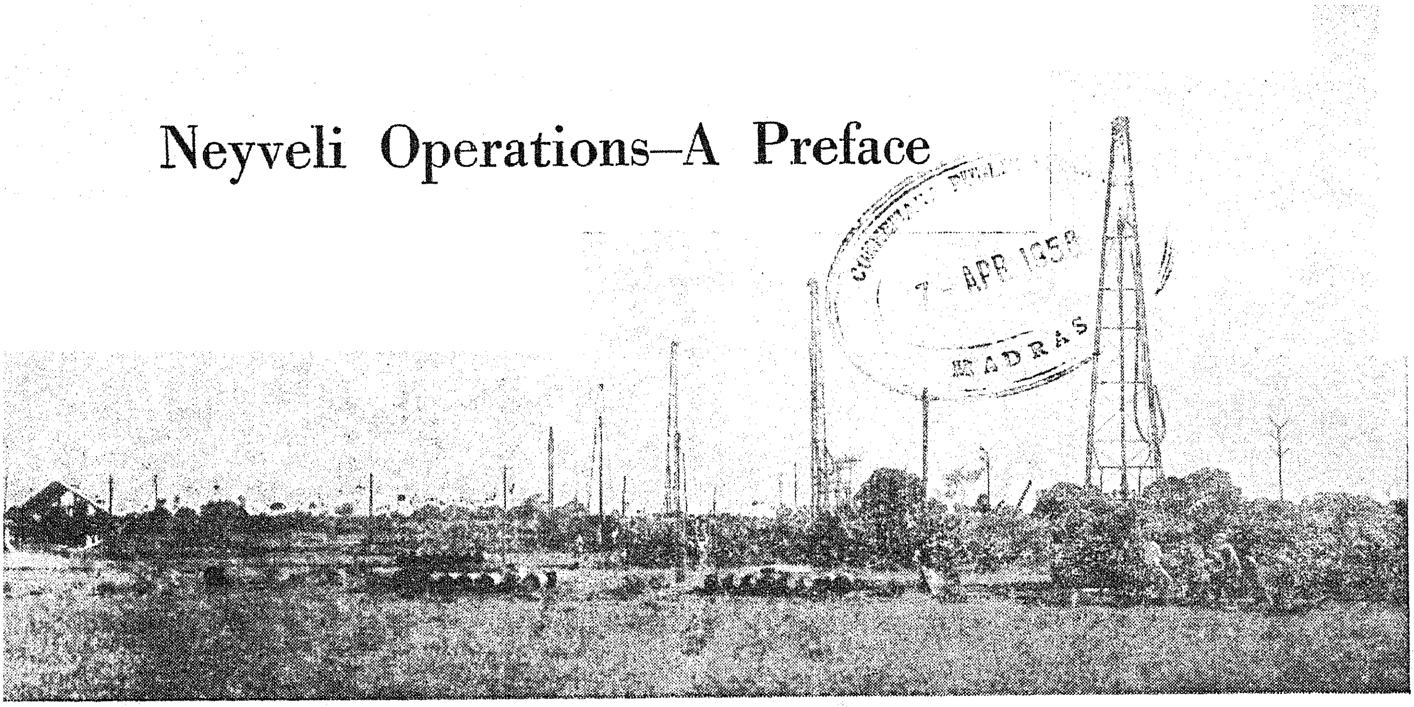
(*Continued on page* 16)



Members of the Uganda Goodwill Delegation photographed with the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, when they called on him in New Delhi.

Neyveli Operations–A Preface

7 - APR 1958 MADRAS



The drills at work. Drilling a whole with a diameter of 26 to 27 inches to a depth of 400 feet is no easy matter.

Large-scale pumping tests were inaugurated by Sri M. Baktavatsalam, Minister for Industries on 29th February 1956 in the Neyveli lignite area. This is the last phase of the preliminary investigations before plans for actual mining and utilisation are finalised.

The Neyveli Project is probably the biggest project for the South proposed for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan. Estimated to cost Rs. 70 crores, the project is expected to enable the nation to mine and utilise about three and a quarter million tons of lignite per annum.

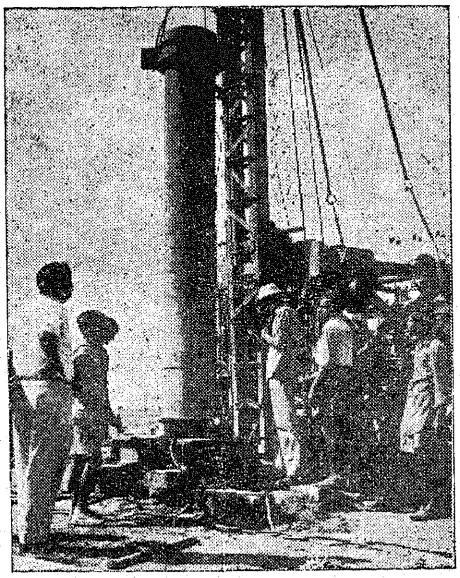
Large Deposits.

Experts have calculated that there are 2,000 million tons of lignite over an area of 100 square miles at Neyveli. When fully developed, lignite mining here can help the national economy in many ways.

Wherever lignite is mined elsewhere in the world, it is used at site to raise steam for thermal power plant. A thermal generating plant with a capacity of 200,000 KW burning lignite as fuel, is included in the project. The expectation is that the first 50,000 KW unit of the plant will commence operation from January 1960.

By-products.

The gasses thrown off by lignite in the process of carbonisation may be used to produce fertiliser (ammonium sulphate) with the help of gypsum or sulphur. There are large gypsum deposits in the Tiruchirappalli district and gypsum could also be imported through the Cuddalore port. A plant for producing about 200,000 tons of fertilisers has also been included in this many-sided project. Synthetic fuels such as diesel oil, petrol, etc., can also be produced from lignite.



After drilling, the holes had to be protected by steel-casing and prepared for pumping.

Uphill Task.

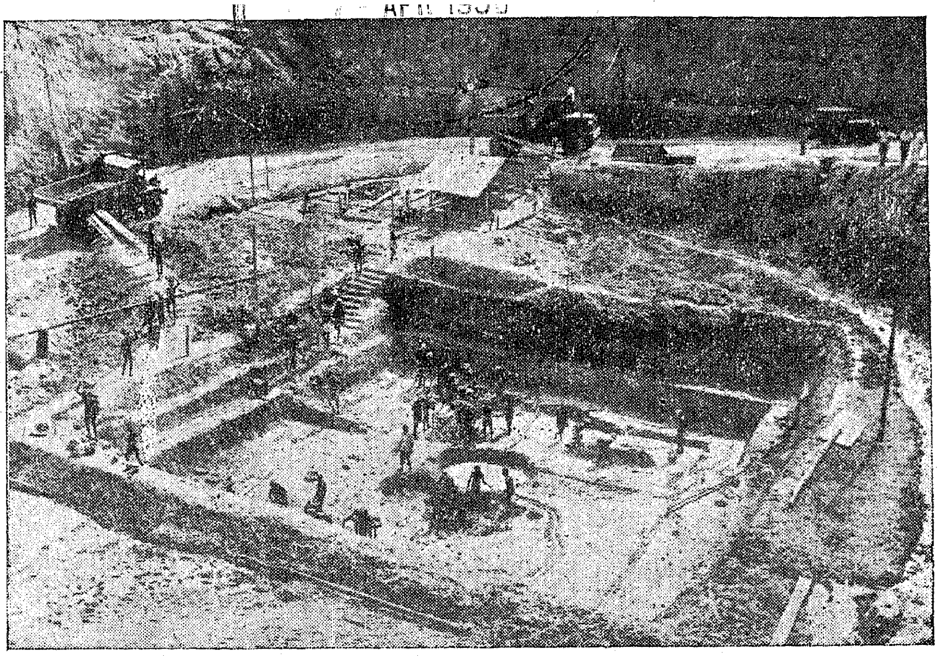
Though the project, thus has great possibilities, geological history has created tremendous difficulties for us. In the case of the Neyveli lignite, the deposition of the soil and the movement of the earth's crust seem to have been over vegetable matter growing over water logged areas. Nowhere else in the world does lignite occur over strata containing water under high pressure. This has created unique problems in the exploitation of Neyveli lignite.

Final Check.

Complex and difficult though the initial work has been the preliminary, investigations have been completed. But before launching the project it

has been felt advisable to have a final check. On the basis of the reduction in the water level effected by pumping from a few holes, using small-capacity pumps, experts have calculated that, to mine and remove lignite safely from an area corresponding to a mining strip in regular open cut mining, by effecting a local depression of the water pressure, it would be necessary to pump out about 20,000 gallons of water per minute from the water bearing strata below the lignite, over a period of about 100 days.

This final tests was initiated on the morning of February 29th. The pictures on these pages explain the difficult processes of the preliminary work. Drilling a hole with a diameter of 26 to 27 inches to a depth of 400 feet is no easy matter. The drills themselves had to be imported. After drilling, the holes had to be protected by steel casing and prepared for pumping. Men had to be trained on the spot.



Excavation work in progress for bulk sample of lignite.

Sixteen of the pumps of a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute each are now ready—four more will be added shortly—and, on February 29th went into action for the final check before thes project with many beneficial posibilities for the economy of the nation, and of the Madras State in particular, enters its last phase—the utilisation of a buried treasure chest, which is a legacy from a time when the earth was very much younger to men who are willing to work hard for their rewards.

Do You Know . . . ?

The percentage of children of school-going age, who actually attend schools, has now gone up to about 50 per cent. Between 1947 and 1951 the percentage went up from 30 to 40.

The consumption of ammonium sulphate in India increased from 2·7 lakh tons in 1950 to about 6 lakh tons in 1955, which is very near the First Plan target.

For the first time, India exported about 78,800 tons of motar spirit and 123,000 tons of furnace oil during the second half of 1955. Main importers were Pakistan, Burma, the Philippines, Australia and Ceylon.

The value of capital assets of the Post and Telegraphs Department rose to Rs. 50 crores at the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan from Rs. 33 crores after partition. It is expected to increase to Rs. 92 crores by the end of the Plan period.

The Rs. 16 crores rail-*cum*-road Ganga bridge in Bihar, the foundation stone of which has been laid would be the largest of its kind in the world.

Soil conservation work is to be undertaken in 4 million acres of land under the Second Five-Year Plan. Nearly 7 million acres are expected to be surveyed in this connection. About 2·4 million skilled and unskilled workers and about 5,000 administrative, clerical and technical personnel will be required for the work.

The Government of India have set up a 10-member Committee to review the existing capacity for the manufacture of machine tools and assess the country's requirements.

Production of handloom cloth in India rose to 1,450 million yards in 1955 from 1,320 million yards in 1954.

The Government of India have earmarked Rs. 40 crores for the development of major ports and Rs. 5 crores for minor ports under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research sponsored 138 research schemes in agriculture, animal husbandry, veterinary science and other related spheres in 1955–56 at a total cost of Rs. 64·61 lakhs.

Production of finished steel is proposed to be increased from 1·3 million tons to 4·3 million tons under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The number of handlooms run on co-operative lines rose from 6·82 lakhs in September 1953 to 9·60 lakhs in September 1955.

Coal production in India is proposed to be increased from 37 million tons to 60 million tons during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

The total area under cashew crops in India is about 2·2 lakh acres.

The Employees' Provident Fund

In spite of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Scheme and the rules framed thereunder conferring real benefits on the workers and in spite of this beneficial social legislation operating in the State since 1952, very little is known of its working to the general public, and perhaps even to the workers themselves. Quite often the Employees' Provident Fund is confused with the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, another beneficial social legislation which has been working for some time in Coimbatore and which has recently been extended to Madras City and its suburbs. While the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is concerned with conferring medical, disablement sickness, maternity and dependants benifits on the workers, the Employee's Provident Fund deals with retrenchment, retirement, old age and death benefits to the workers analogous to that of pensions and gratuities obtaining in the Services. While the Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to factories employing 20 or more persons the Employees' Provident Fund applies to factories employing 50 or more persons. While the Employees' State Insurance Scheme extends to all factories using power the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, for the present is limited to six specified industries only. Another limitation for purposes of the enforcement of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 and its Scheme is that a factory should not be an infant factory, i.e. it must have established itself at least for three years.

In the course of his speech delivered at the Inaugural meeting of the Regional Committee, Employees' Provident Fund, Madras State, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Labour, said :

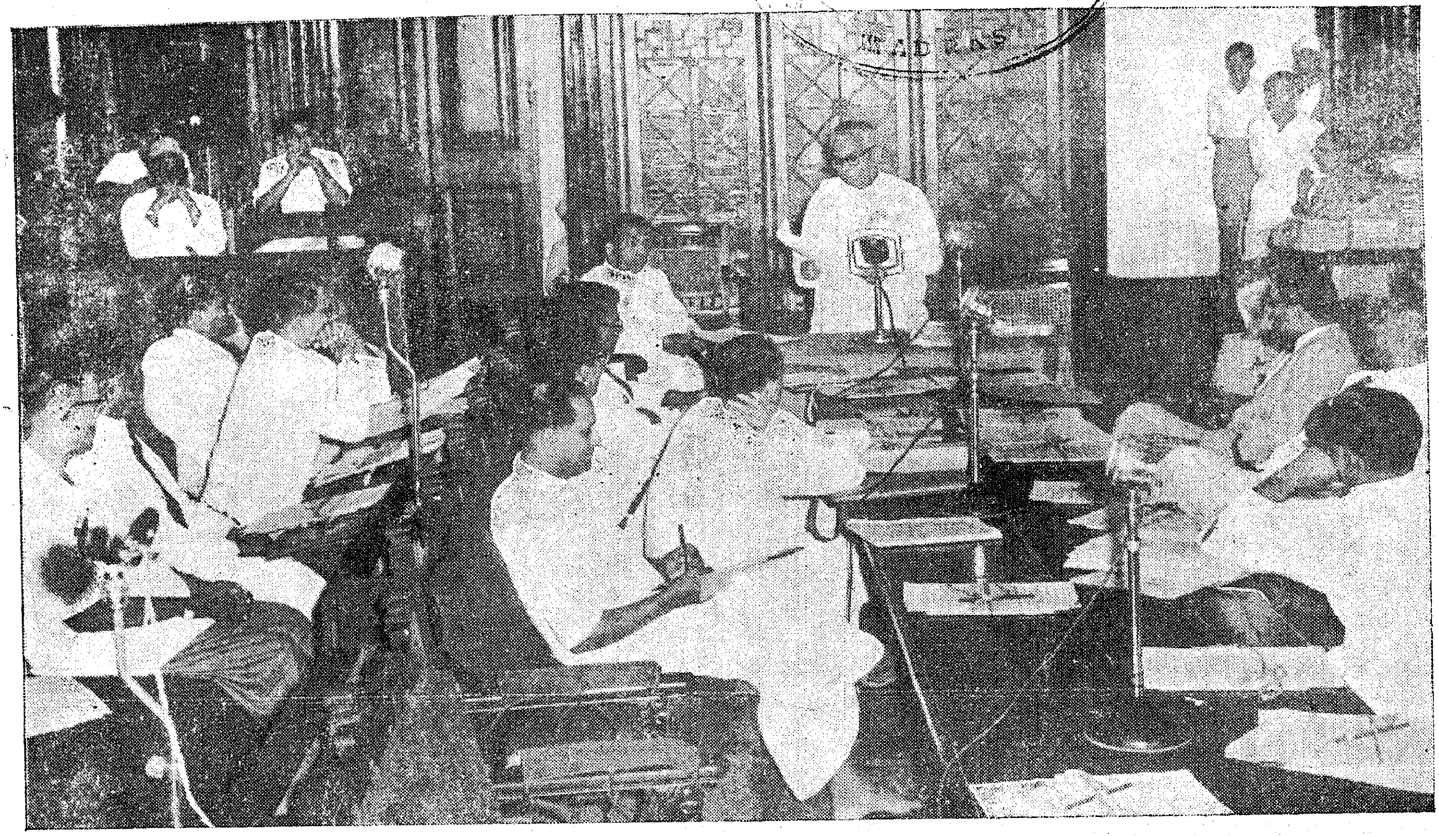
"With the achieving of our independence and the framing of our constitution we have entered upon a new era of advancement. The idea of the Brotherhood of Men and the Parliament of the World perhaps has no better illustration than in the way in which we are solving our problems to-day. Our Republic with its commitment towards a Socialistic Pattern of Society emphasizes not only political equality but also economic equality for all citizens. We have left outworn ideas such as free trade versus an insular economy behind us, and are progressing towards the ideal of each individual and each unit consciously striving for the betterment and the benefit of society as a whole.

Step by step with the mass of legislation which is the lot of a welfare state like our social legislation also has grown and rightly so. Many important measures and activities have been taken for the improvement of the workers, standards of living and for their economic and social well-being.

The Story of Employees' Provident Fund.

Of these, the Employees' Provident Fund Act and the Scheme are a vital step in advance as they provide old age benefit and benefit in the nature of a pension for the workers. I am sure that you will all appreciate that these beneficial measures help to create in the worker an interest in the employer and the feeling that they have a stake in the industry as much as any other person. Similarly the outlook of the employers towards labour has undergone and is undergoing a change whereby the desire for exploiting labour is receding and giving place to working in partnership with labour for the stabilization of industry and for the general advancement of the country. Thus the goal of all such types of legislation is to aim at a high standard of efficiency by co-operative effort which can only be expected from workers who are physically fit, who are properly housed and fed and whose employment being assured, they are free from mental worry. So much for the background for the beneficial social legislation of which the Employees' Provident Fund Act and the Scheme form an integral part.

The first Provident Fund Act was passed in 1925 for regulating the provident funds of some private concerns and was limited in its scope. In 1929 the Royal Commission on Labour stressed the need for formulating schemes for instituting a provident fund for industrial workers. In the same year the Indian Income-Tax (Provident Funds Relief) Act, 1929, was enacted. This subject of provident funds came up for discussion at the Third Conference of Labour Ministers held in 1942. The Conference generally accepted the institution of provident fund but its recommendation was of a restricted nature in that it envisaged such funds on a voluntary basis. The Conference also recommended the framing and the circulation by the Central Government of model rules to the employers for adoption. These model rules were framed and circulated to employers of industrial concerns in 1945. Only some employers doing brisk business started provident funds on a voluntary basis but the general response was poor. At the Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation, the position was reviewed and it was considered that on account of the conditions prevailing in the east, the introduction of a scheme of old age pension as adopted in the industrially advanced countries of the West was not feasible. The Conference took into consideration various difficulties in the institution of a Gratuity Scheme and it finally decided that the most appropriate course would be the institution of a system of a compulsory provident fund in which both the employees and the employers would contribute. This matter was again discussed at the Tenth Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in 1948 and it was generally agreed that the introduction of a provident fund scheme statutorily for industrial worker should be taken up.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Labour, addressing the meeting of the Madras State Labour Advisory Board held at the Secretariat.

To start with, it was considered desirable to test such a scheme in a restricted field. Accordingly, in 1948, the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme was introduced. The Scheme proved successful. In 1949 the Labour Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, assured the House that an official Bill on the subject instituting a provident fund scheme generally in respect of industrial workers would be launched. In 1950 the subject was exhaustively discussed at the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee. In January 1951 the Conference of Labour Ministers decided that legislation should be undertaken for instituting provident funds in industrial undertakings. On 15th November of the same year the Employees' Provident Funds Ordinance was promulgated. This was replaced in March 1952 by the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952. The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, framed under section 5 of the Act was brought into force by stages and finally in its entirety, by the first November 1952. In the working of the Scheme certain defects in the Act were noticed. As some amendments necessitated urgent implementation an amending Ordinance was promulgated on 14th October 1953. The Ordinance was replaced on 12th December 1953 by the Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment, Act) 1953. As certain further loop-holes in the Act and the Scheme have been noticed even after the amending Act, further amendments are now under the consideration of Government.

At present the Act applies to six major industries, i.e., Cement, Cigarettes, Electrical, Mechanical or General Engineering Products, Iron and Steel, Paper and Textile. The Act does not apply to factories employing less than 50 workers and to factories which are of less than three years standing. Factories belonging to Government or local bodies are also not covered by the Act. Exemptions from the Scheme framed under the Act are granted on application in cases where the employees are in enjoyment of benefits superior to or similar to those provided under the Scheme.

The advantages are many

The Fund inculcates the spirit of thrift in the worker-members. Both the employees and the employer contribute a sum equivalent to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of pay and dearness allowance of the employee-member. A provision against old age is assured. The tendency of migration from one employer to another is minimised and a sense of security is instilled. The funds are generally deposited in Government securities and are safe. In the case of death of the bread-winner the Provident Fund accumulations come to the rescue of his bereaved and poor family. The accumulations in the Provident fund are statutorily unattachable by any debtor under any decree or order of any Court. As regards eligibility, at present all employees who have put in 240 days of actual working in a continuous period of one year and drawing a basic pay of Rs. 300 and below are covered.

The Scope of the Scheme

In cases of death, migration for permanent settlement, retrenchment,

retirement on attaining the age of 55 years, permanent medical invalidation and on suffering from tuberculosis or leprosy full accumulations in the fund (both employers and employees contribution) are paid immediately except in the case of retrenchment. In the case of retrenchment, full payment is made but after a waiting period provided the employee has not been able to secure employment in a covered factory in the meanwhile. In the case of 'mass retrenchment' and in other deserving cases, however, immediate payments are made on special sanction of Government. In all other cases, full payment of employers' contributions are made after a continuous membership of 20 years. In cases of resignation, etc., before the expiry of the 20 years, period, graded deductions of the employers share of contributions are made. The Scheme has a provision against granting of loans or withdrawing the dues hastily. Loans are not admissible except for Insurance purposes which is an ideal means of provision for old age. There is also provision in the Scheme for deduction of employers contribution during the two previous accounting years and the current year for gross, serious and wilful misconduct while in service and consequent dismissal. The amount credited to the forfeiture accounts is at present utilised for paying money order commission on remittances of provident fund amounts made to the ex-members or their nominees. The question of utilisation of the amount for the general welfare of the Labour class is now receiving the attention of the Government.

To the employer, the advantages derived from the institution of the provident funds are significant. The migratory character of the Labour which is one of the most important causes of poor turnover in factories and a constant headache to the employer is minimised and larger output is ensured. The continued availability of a trained worker adds to efficiency and quality. An incentive is placed on good behaviour on the part of the worker and thus industrial unrest, strikes, etc., are minimised.

Experience has shown that some small employers have not still understood the underlying implications and the obligations of this legislation. They try to evade the Act. The Act provides for firm and effective measures to bring round such employers. Such employers are fortunately exceedingly few. The Act and the Scheme have been implemented so successfully that there has been a persistent demand from all quarters for the extension of this important piece of legislation to all industries, plantations and commercial undertakings. The Government are seized of this matter and the Act is bound to cover by stages all industries and commercial undertakings.

It augurs well for the Employees' Provident Fund Organization that during this infant period of three years it has so successfully implemented the Act that the Government are now contemplating the extension of the Act to cover other industries. Already, last month, the Act has been extended to the journalistic institutions. The legislation is for the welfare of the working class and the success of it depends upon the co-operation of the employer and the employees. The burden of implementation of this legislation has been rightly entrusted to the representatives of the Government, the employers and the employees. The Act and the Scheme are now administered by a Central Board of Trustees with the assistance of Regional Committees of the respective States whose functions are of an advisory nature. I may mention that the Central Government is considering the transfer of the administration of the Act and the Scheme to the States and it appears as though this transfer will be completed in the next few months. The Regional Committee will then give place to a State Board also consisting of representatives of the Government, the employers and the employees.

Some Facts and Figures about E.P.F.

The Act and the Scheme now extends to 249 factories with a total strength of 129,999 workers of which 45 with a strength of 37,090 employees have been exempted and allowed to administer their own provident funds. The total contributions remitted to Employees' Provident Fund by the unexempted factories amount to Rs. 6,79,856-3-6 per mensem while the total administrative charges remitted by the unexempted factories and the inspection charges remitted by the exempted factories amount to Rupees 20,625-5-3 and Rs. 3,042-3-0 per mensem. These figures are based on the position in December 1955. Ledger cards for 92,909 members are being centrally maintained at the Regional Office in Madras, their accounts being posted up to date with the use of the Remington Accounting machines.

Though, at present, only factories engaged in the manufacture of the following articles, i.e., Cement, Cigarettes, Electrical, Mechanical or general engineering products, iron and steel, paper and textiles, come within the purview of the Act and the Scheme, the following 17 industries have been

The Regional Committee of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme at a meeting held recently at the Secretariat.

recently surveyed and full data supplied to the Union Government :—

1. Heavy and fine chemicals, including artificial manure.
2. Matches.
3. Edible oils and fats.
4. Printing presses including printing by letter press, lithography, photography, photogravure or other similar work or book binding which is carried on by way of trade or for purposes of gain or incidentally to another business so carried on.
5. Tea factories.
6. Rice flour and dhall mills.
7. Sugar factories and refineries.
8. Glass and glass products.
9. Leather products.
10. Tanneries and leather finishing.
11. Cotton ginning and baling.
12. Rubber and rubber products.
13. Electricity generating, transforming and distributing stations.
14. Coir and rope works.
15. Automobile repairing and servicing workshops.
16. Pottery, China and Earthenware.
17. Cashewnuts.

In addition to this commercial establishments, plantations, mines of coal, mica, manganese, iron ore and limestone have also been surveyed. As a result of the passing of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, the newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons are being surveyed. In the Madras region the Motor Road Transport Services have been surveyed with special reference to the running staff employed. It is a open secret that some atleast of the additional industries surveyed are bound to be brought within the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Scheme shortly by legislation. The Union Government have also under active consideration proposals for the amendment of the Scheme liberalising some of its provisions so as to include the grant of advances to workers for purchasing a house, a house-site for constructing a house, etc. For the present withdrawals from accumulations of the workers are being allowed only for the purpose of financing life insurance policies.

In the early stages of the implementation of the Act and the Scheme certain difficulties were encountered mainly due to opposition or lukewarm support from certain quarters probably due to a lack of understanding of the scope of the legislation and the benefits envisaged under it. But the steady enforcement of the Scheme, closer contact between the enforcing staff, the managements and workers, and above all the enjoyment of the real benefits accruing from the Act and the Scheme by actual participation, have allayed the fears and misgivings of all parties. The difficulties now experienced are not only comparatively less but appear more due to real financial embarrassment of a few of the managements rather than a spirit of non-co-operation. As stated by the Minister for Labour, the general feeling amongst the workers, the public and the officials and the persistent demand now for including additional industries from all quarters and for the expansion of the Act and the Scheme to cover additional industries, plantations, commercial undertakings and newspaper establishments reflect in some measure the successful working of the Act and the Scheme by the Central office at Delhi and the Regional offices in the various States.

Considered as a whole there can be no two opinions on the fact that the Act and the Scheme have worked satisfactorily and the stage is now set for covering more industries. The ideal however will be reached when every worker will be brought under this beneficial social legislation.

The Electrical Wiremen, Supervisors and Contractors Licensing Board

Rule 48 (1) of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937 (extracted below) has come into force in Madras State from 1st October 1955 :—

"48 (1) : No electrical installation work, including additions, alterations, repairs and adjustments to existing installations, except such replacements of lamps, fans, fuses, switches and other component parts of the installation as in no way alters its capacity or character, shall be carried out upon the premises or on behalf of any consumer or owner for the purposes of the supply of energy to such consumer or owner, except by an electrical contractor licensed by the Provincial Government in this behalf and under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the Provincial Government."

The notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1955 gives detailed information on this.

Works handled by Wiremen and Supervisors without certificates and contractors without licences will not be given electrical connection after 30th September 1956.

All concerned are therefore advised to apply to the Board on prescribed forms together with the required fees paid in the form of Crossed Postal Order or Demand Draft duly crossed and obtained from the State Bank of Madras or any of its branches drawn in favour of the President of the Board for issuing certificate to Electrical Wiremen and Supervisors and licences to contractors. Remittance of the fees by Money Order or cash or by any method other than by Postal Order or Draft from State Bank or branches will not be accepted.

All communications to the Board should be addressed to the Secretary, Electrical Wiremen, Supervisors and Contractors Licensing Board, office of the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government, 157, Mount Road, Madras-2, with a self-addressed sufficiently stamped envelope. No notice will be taken of the references received without the self-addressed stamped envelope.

PRESIDENT.

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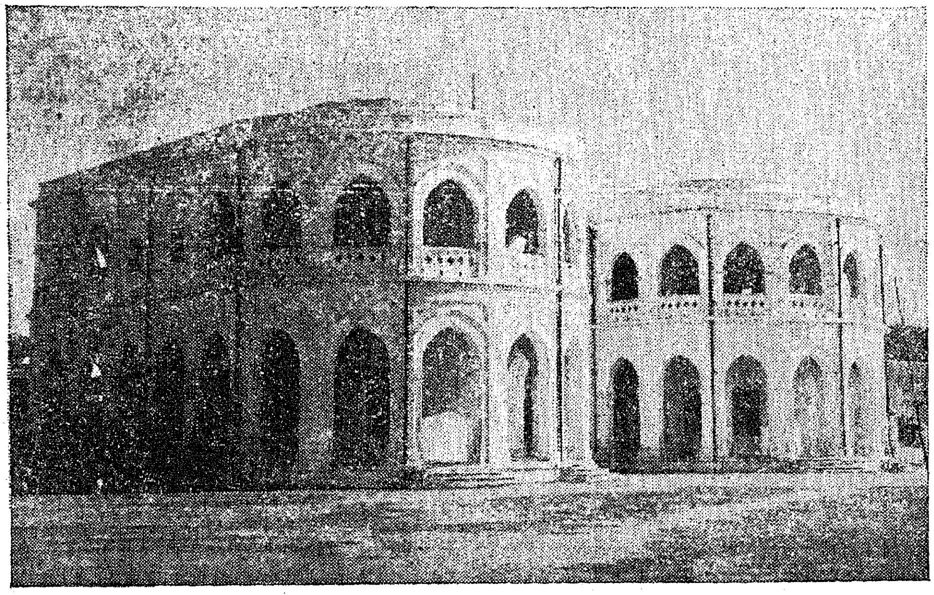
A Century of Educating the Educators

The Achievement of Teachers' College



Teachers' College, Saidapet.

The Teachers' College is the oldest and also the largest Teacher Training Centre in our State. Its origin can be traced back to 1st March 1956 when the Government Normal School was opened in Vepery. It is the Centenary of this school, which in the course of time grew into Teachers' College, that was celebrated recently.

In the early days, the Normal School gave free instruction to public in general as well as in professional courses conducted its own examinations and awarded its own certificates. All the students were trained for two years and were required to serve as teachers at least for five years after the training. The students were given stipends varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 according to the merits of the candidates assessed at the written examination for admission.

When the Madras University was established the Normal School had to be reorganised. The affiliation of the School with the University marks an important stage in its history. The institution came to be called as the Teachers' College and the College was transferred to Saidapet. The College presented students for the first time for the L.T. Degree Examination in 1888. From 1892 all the graduate pupils of the college were required to appear for the L.T. Degree Examination.

The next stage in the development of the College was 1890 when a revised Code specifying the rules regarding admission to courses and the control and conduct of the students under training came into force. According to the revised Code the period of training was extended from 12 months to 18 months divided into three sessions, in special cases to two years in order to allow time for the study of two special subjects apart from the professional subjects which included Drawing, Drill or Gymnastics. The College hostel was constructed in 1897. A special block of buildings was erected in 1904 to accommodate the Kindergarten Section and a Lady Superintendent trained in England was placed in charge of the section.

In 1911, the College was reorganised with reference to the new S.S.L.C. Scheme and the new syllabus prescribed in 1910 for the L.T. Degree Examination of the Madras University. Provision was made for giving training in the teaching of special subjects like Physical Science, Natural Science, History and Geography and the L.T. Students were required to specialise in one of these subjects besides going through a course in professional subjects and a course in the Methods of Teaching English. As the activities of the College increased it was removed to the building formerly occupied by the Agricultural College and the Agricultural College was shifted out of the campus. The staff of the College was separated from the school which had formed an integral part of the College before. The school department was provided with separate permanent staff of teachers thus obviating the necessity of employing the normal students to do the major portion of the teaching work in the school. A section was opened in 1914 to train Manual Training teachers and when the section developed, an Arts and Crafts class was attached to it in 1923. The Importance of Adult Social Education was felt as early as 1927 and an Adult Night School was started in the College in 1927. When the regulation of the L.T. Degree Examination was revised in 1939, English became one of the two optional subjects for the L.T. Degree Examination instead of being a compulsory subject. In 1944 the University reorganised the L.T. Course and gave its present name, the B.T. Course.

In 1948, the Pandits' Training Section was added to the College and in

(*Continued on page* 32)

Music in Poland

Its Development during the Post-War years

Music has a very ancient tradition in Poland. The story of the development of Polish music since the end of World War II is a fascinating one. It provides a picture clear enough to show the character of music in People's Poland. This development embraces all spheres of music,—spheres which are inter-dependent and complement one another—the creation of musical works as well as various organisational forms of musical composition. This includes musical training, the rapidly developing amateur groups, music publishing houses, the production of instruments and records, the raido, finally the science of musicology.

The period 1945 to 1955 is marked by the revival and systematic development of music in Poland. In fact, this is the period of the great cultural renaissance which has occurred in the Polish People's Republic.

Chief Characteristic.

The Chief characteristic of this renaissance is the creative musical work which aims at linking itself as closely as possible with the spirit of the present epoch and satisfying the needs of the common listener, who, for the first time in the history of Poland, has the opportunity to frequent concert halls.

The spirit of the new age is reflected in the works of the composers as well. Their main emphasis today is on the creation of a new style with distinctly national features connected with the rich Polish folk art and tied to the national traditions, thus linking musical creativeness with the life of the whole country. The basic change which has taken place in the attitude of Polish composers can be summed up in what can be called the humanistic approach.

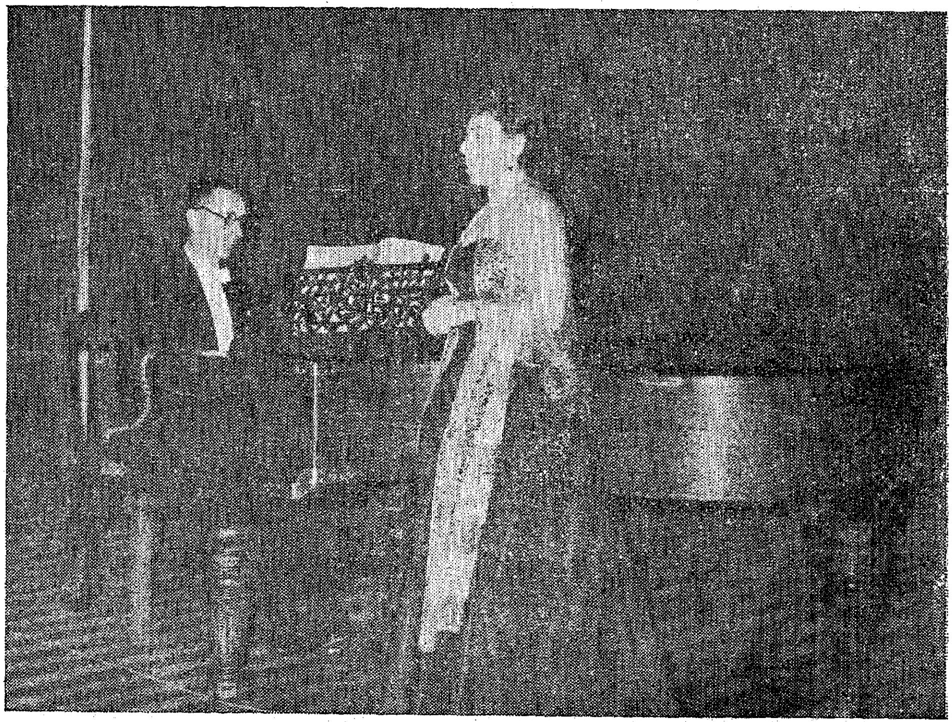
Institutional Decentralisation.

Another interesting development in the field of music during this period has been the decentralisation of such institutions, as opera houses, symphony orchestras and concert organisations, which in the past were concentrated exclusively in a few Polish cities. Now as a result of the decentralisation, there is throughout the country an evenly spread-out network of symphony orchestras, opera houses and concert organisations which would cover both large cities, rural areas and industrial towns. In addition to the permanent symphony orchestras, mobile orchestras were also organised to tour the neighbouring towns, mainly workers' colonies with the same repertoire as in the large cities.

Children's Music.

Besides, symphony orchestras hav their own choirs which enable then to perform long works, such as oratorios and cantatas. In addition, there are boys' choirs and children's choirs. Polish radio has also taken a leading part in the musical renaissance of Polish People's Republic. It devotes 65 per cent of its programme to music and thus plays a very important role in popularising it. Concerts are very popular in the countryside also.

The objective which music institutions in Poland have set before themselves, is not only the quantitative incerase in concerts given in all parts of the country but to bring music within easy reach of all sections of the population.



Music of Poland at the Madras Museum Theatre. An item from the concert given by the members of the Polish Delegation.

Four Objectives of Planning

By SRI J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S.

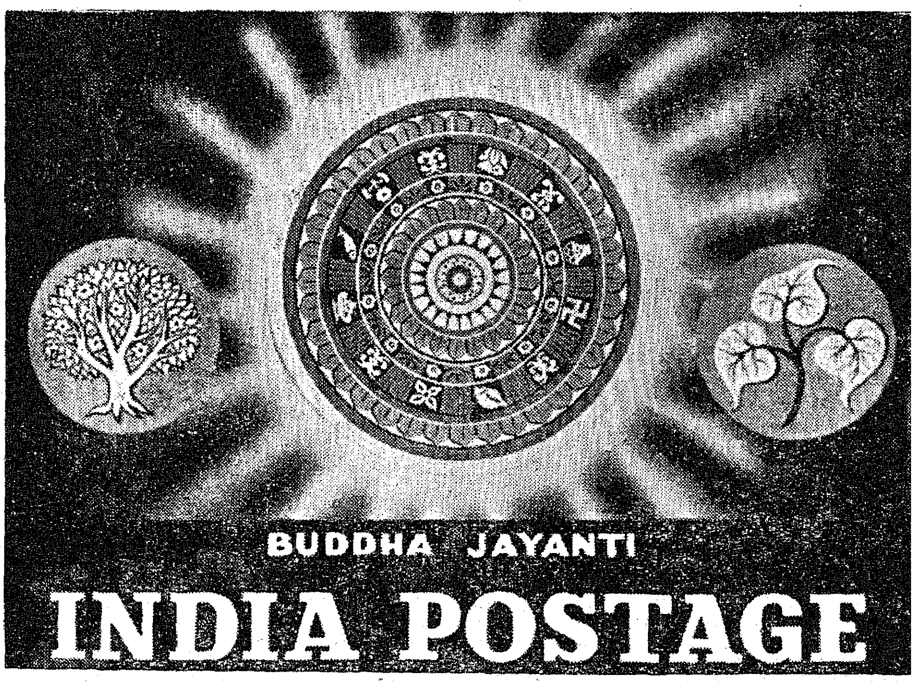
Is it possible that the lack of interest in the Five-Year Plans is due to the fact that they have not been set in a definite perspective? A conglomeration of ideas may produce some results, but only clear objectives evoke high endeavour. In our planning, multiple objectives, higher production, employment, consumption and income have been used from time to time. No doubt, all four objectives are related to each other, and lead to nearly the same results, but their appeal and evolution is different. It is necessary to examine each of these objectives, in respect of their appeal, their workability and results. If any one is better than the others, it may still be possible to restate our plans so that they gain effectiveness.

Planning for Production.

Planning for Production is a neutral concept of capitalistic orgin. It relates to resources and is more the means than the end. Even projects like irrigation and electricity serve only the interests of groups of individuals. Mills, steel, cement and other factories may represent the country's wealth, but their appeal to the common man is indirect and remote. Even, if in the long run, the increase in the country's wealth will benefit all, in the short run it is looked at with indifference by those not benefited. Production, there has always been. Even if it is planned or managed by the State, it belongs to the order that has produced capitalist and professional classes. Normally, planning for production is easy when finance and technical skill are available to fill up the known requirements of the people. The results also are quickly visible as far as the production itself is concerned. They are not so visible, as far as the use and benefit of that production go.

Planning for Consumption.

Planning for Consumption, or for a better standard of life appears vague and difficult. Yet, we have done it successfully. The drive to provide food for all, proceeded from ascertaining individual requirements. Similarly in respect of cloth, the target referred to the consumption is desirable. The simple question then is, if other requirements, in respect of housing, hospitalisation, education, recreation, the plan should not proceed on requirements of the entire population, duly ascertained and announced. When the population knows what the plan holds for each, a new expectancy and endeavour will be sparked, making the plan a responsibility of the people. This psychological aspect is important, as it will spur everyone, those to be benefited, as well as those who are in the lines of production and distribution. Of course the Plan will not be so easy to draw, as it will have to take into account the various lines of production necessary to meet the blue-print of individual requirements. But it will have a definite foundation, which will assure that only what is required will be produced.



Two designs have been selected for the special Buddha Jayanti Commemoration Postage Stamps through an all-India competition organised by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The designs were selected by a Judging Committee out of 250 entries sent by nearly 100 artists from all over the country. The winners whose designs have been selected will each receive a prize of Rs. 1,000 as a token of acceptance of the design by the Department. The selected designs will be notified to make them adaptable for reproduction on postage stamps.

One of the selected designs sent by Shri R. D. ' Silva of Bassein, District Thana. It is a composite design incorporating the Round Parasol, a view of the Bodhi Tree and three *Pipal* tree leaves.

Planning for Employment.

Planning for Employment is the other side of planning for consumption. It implies placing all persons in production for achieving the targets of consumption. In a sense, though it is only the executive part, employment is an end in itself, as idle labour is a burden to the State, as it is for any enterprise. At present only 64 per cent of the population is fully employed which means that nearly a third of the population makes no return to the State for the food and services it consumes. The question is, if a plan can be drawn up, village and town-wise to fully employ everyone. A practical approach is a national scheme of unemployment insurance. All included in the Scheme, who cannot find their own employment, should be transferred to State projects of which any number can be drawn up, for making roads, reservoirs, building schools and hospitals, afforesting or otherwise reclaiming wastes. As these add to the wealth of the State, the wages paid will be absorbed in the economy of the country, without causing inflationary effects.

Planning for Income.

Planning for national and individual incomes, is now more or less a statistical process. A practical approach to it may be a system of minimum wages, not only in industry, but also in agriculture. At present the wages of our labour are not one-tenth of those of labour in U.K. or one-twentieth of those in the U.S.A. We cannot match our economy with that of other nations unless the largest part of our population has comparable wages. The process of paying labour adequately does not, as U.S. experience shows, impoverish the employers. It actually adds to the purchasing power on which the totality of enterprise depends. It may appear a bold step to take, but it is one that is equitable, economic, and feasible. No doubt minimum wages are not so actively considered by the Government, as it were three years ago, but this loss of interest, may be due to the fact that the proposal was not sufficiently brought to the attention of the people. If the intention is to increase the average incomes of the country minimum wages must set the standards.

The best among the lot.

Which of the four objectives, production, consumption, employment or income, can we now adopt for our national planning? Planning for consumption is ideologically the best as it accords with Socialist policy now adopted as the aim of the country. It is also the most complete basis for planning. Perhaps it is too late now to recast on this basis the plans drawn for village, districts, States and the country. In the circumstances, since the Second Five-Year Plan is stated to be flexible, to be reviewed and revised every year, it is possible that at least one of the items of Planning for Consumption, an adequate house for all can be added to the existing Plan. Similarly unemployment insurance from Planning for Employment and minimum wages from Planning for Income can be grafted on the existing plan. These extensions of the plan will add to it an appeal, which will make it at once, a People's Plan, calling for wider interest and response.

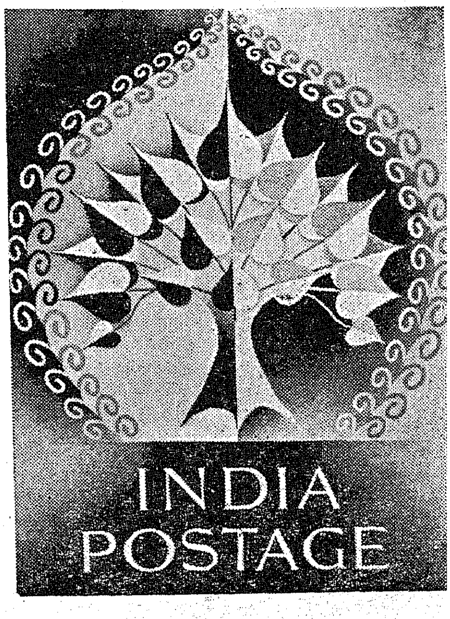
Can the finance for these extensions be found? I was the first proponent of deficit finance, which having been since tried tentatively is now the basis of nearly one-fourth of the Second Five-Year Plan. Some 500 crores of created money in the last three years has not caused inflation. On the other hand, it has given the economy a tone, which made it possible to think of the much bigger Second Five-Year Plan with 1,200 crores of created money. In my view, as the Second Plan proceeds, it will be found that that created money will not create even a ripple of inflation. If this is watched and recognised, it should be possible to double and treble the provision of deficit finance in the Second Plan. Our currency per head of population is now about 11 dollars, as against 320 dollars in U.K. and 840 dollars in the United States. If we could raise it to 24 dollars, which is the average per head, in the neighbouring country of Ceylon, even the whole Second Plan can be doubled and trebled.

Mechanism to check Inflation.

Are any mechanisms necessary against inflation? In the first place, the productive aspect of public expenditure is a certain check. To the extent the production is concreted and permanent like new houses, roads, schools, irrigation works, the deficit finance employed, only converts the idle labour available into wealth. In the second place taxation is always available to reduce excess of purchasing power. It is a corrective of private expenditure and a source of public expenditure. In indirect forms, it can reach all classes of people, who hold excessive purchasing power. A third mechanism may be to keep public expenditure, as far as possible, in the form of loans. This mortgages income and reduces the tendency to spend. For the lower income groups, particularly for items like house construction, which bear no income, repayment of loans may be in labour to be rendered on public projects. A complete plan on this basis was drawn up for the Chingleput district for a One Crore Scheme of rural housing.

The future therefore of planning is hopeful. Only, it is necessary that the subject remains under constant study so that the plan is steadily enlarged on the basis of its success, to cover the vast deficiencies that exist both in the production and consumption of the country.

India has at present 5,000 Telegraph Offices as against 3,324 at the time of independence. Besides, 4,000 Telegraph Offices have been set up for the railways and at various irrigation project areas.



Facsimile of one of the selected design showing the Bodhi Tree in full moon ligh This entry was sent by Shri C. R. Pakra shi of Delhi.

Rural Development Work in Madras

Some Random Thoughts

By Sri A. K. VENKATESAN, Chief Reporter, "The Hindu".

Of the many progressive activities undertaken in the country since attainment of independence, the most significant, it has been claimed, has been the growth of Community Projects and National Extension Service in the vast rural areas of India. This development has been described as a process of self-help primarily on the part of the village community "a people's movement assisted by Governmental participation".

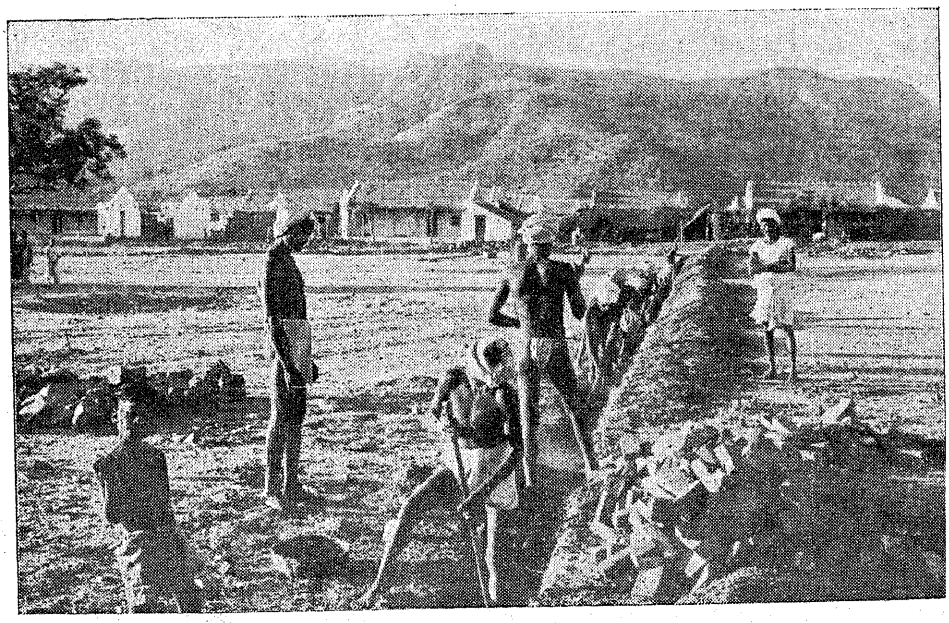
Recently, the writer of this article had the opportunity, along with a number of other journalists, to go round some of the areas under the Community Project and National Extension Service Programmes in Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara districts. The trip offered them an opportunity of gathering first-hand impressions of what has been done and the benefits resulting therefrom.

Malabar lags behind

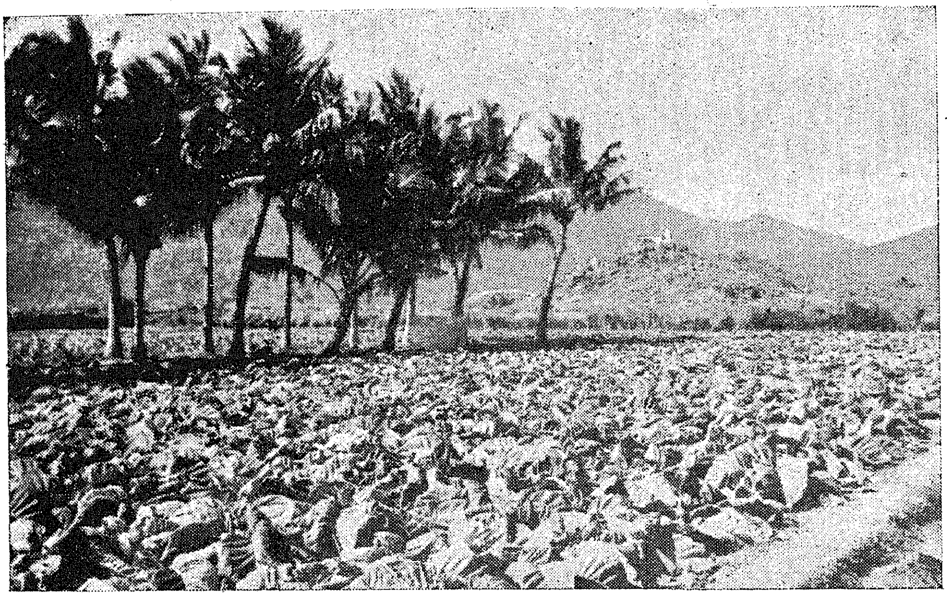
In terms of money spent or other quantitative measures the record may be considered quite notable and those in charge can justifiably feel satisfied about it. Hundreds of miles of road, kutcha and pucca, have been laid. Several remote areas have been opened up and isolated villages brought within the regular lines of communications. Drinking water wells have been provided in a number of places where this elementary amenity was lacking. Reasonable housing has been made available for some Harijan and low income group families, and the constructions we saw of such colonies in certain villages in the Lower Bhavani Project area were very good indeed. Schemes for providing essential services like medical relief, maternity assistance, schools, recreation centres for the young, and other such amenities were also in different stages of progress. Public co-operation has been more noticeable in Coimbatore and South Kanara than in Malabar. In South Kanara district, an area well known for difficulty of communications on account of hills and forests, unbridged rivers and unfordable monsoon streams, good work has been done by way of laying roads, building bridges and culverts and otherwsie improving communications. Quite useful work has been done also to popularise modern and scientific methods of agriculture and manuring and crop protection, to assist irrigation, develop cattle wealth and raise better breeds. Altogether about Rs. 273 lakhs has been provided by the Government up to the end of September last (later figures are not available) for such works and the contribution of the villagers amounted to Rs. 73 lakhs, about Rs. 28 lakhs in cash and the rest in the shape of labour.

One need not elaborate on the benefit that is bound to accrue to the economy and life of the people in the several areas in question as a result of such works. At the same time it is no reflection on the work done and the results achieved so far should one point out that despite all these, rural life does not seem to have appreciably changed. What has been done so far seems but a fraction and quite a lot more remains to be done, even considered in terms merely of physical results. Indeed, that only provides a measure of the gravity and vastness of the problem of rural rehabilitation.

While each type of work has its own special characteristics and variations in emphasis or burden-sharing, the common objective of all the activities, whether under the C.P., N.E.S. or other programme, is to enable the villagers to build a new life for themselves. The "good life" contemplated is to comprehend all aspects of rural activity, economic, social, moral and cultural, and in the striving for



Protected water-supply—Villagers digging a drain for laying the pipe at Pudupeer Kadavu near Bhavanisagar.



A tobacco field, once a dry area, now yielding rich commercial crop.

such all-round progress every family has to be an active and conscious participant. That is the ideal set and the philosophy underlying the programme.

"People's Movement," still far-off

The overall impression left, after our tour of the areas, has been that the stage is still far off when the work can be described as "a people's movement" of this kind, or an effort of the community, for the community and by the community, with Government's help. On the other hand, in many of the places we visited it struck us that the initiative as well as the bulk of the effort has been governmental. Such participation as has been forthcoming on the part of the people, we learnt, was the result of a lot of persuasion and even a gentle handling of local magnates and village factions. In fairness, I must add that we came across several individual cases of generosity and willing assistance by philanthropically inclined villagers and even groups of villagers ; but such instances only served to emphasise the impression that the generality of the rural population were still not in it, and were apathetic, and in quite a few places even sceptical, in regard to these activities.

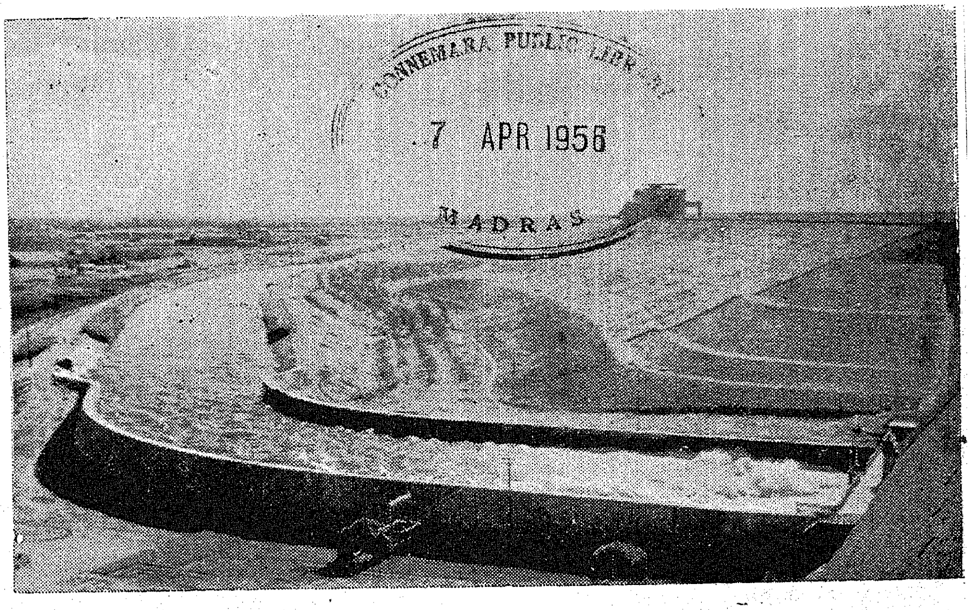
Reassuring features

A variety of reasons may be given to explain this state of affairs, but it is needless to go into these now. The conclusion, however, may be drawn, not without justification, that despite all this hesitancy and doubt, there is little insurmountable hostility among the villagers to these programmes. That, one should think, is a favourable factor on which to work on. It holds assurance of success given a sincere and sustained effort. For, the average Indian villager does not lack shrewdness to realise what is in his interest, or the readiness to adopt anything demonstrated to be superior to what he practises, albeit sanctified by tradition and age-long usage. He may doubt and hesitate at first and be even slow to start ; but once the advantages of a change are positively demonstrated his co-operation is wholehearted. All this indicates the importance of organising the educative side of the campaign adequately to cope with the situation.

Another equally reassuring feature is the keenness and enthusiasm we noticed among the workers, both official and non-official, at various levels. Some of us were struck by the extent of personal identification and missionary zeal shown by a number of them for the cause. That should augur very well indeed for the future of the effort.

Propaganda has also to be directed to getting the people to participate in the work on the basis of mutual goodwill and harmony and not merely with a view to getting certain targets reached somehow. The whole programme has been conceived by the planners as a means to regeneration of the village not merely on the material but on the social and moral side as well. In fact, to me this latter appears to be an even more important objective than the material improvement aimed at. The need for recapturing the spirit of co-operation and sense of corporate life cannot be over-emphasised in this connection.

The immediate needs of the people in each area should receive priority



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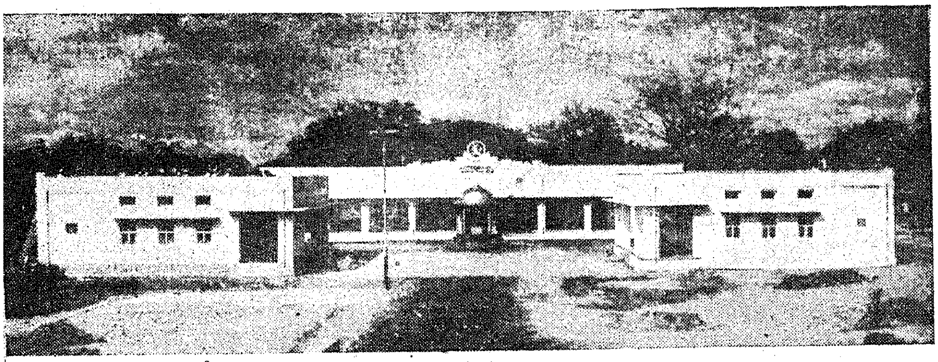
MADRAS

View of Lower Bhavani Main Canal which irrigates and brings prosperity to Community Project areas of Coimbatore district



Sri P. Nachimuthu Gounder Municipal Maternity Home, Pollachi, recently declared open by Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Governor of Orissa.

of attention. That would be a sure means of enlisting active co-operation and participation of the people. Drinking water facilities, medical service centres, a badly needed elementary school or a small irrigation work which may make all the difference between total failure of crop and reasonable harvest,—such things touch the villager intimately. Co-operation for such urgently needed works can be expected in larger measure and with greater readiness than for putting up a community hall, a library or other such amenity, which, however good in itself, may not be equally urgent.

Speed and Elasticity Needed

In providing for such works, one should desire to see a greater amount of speed and elasticity in execution. Where procedural requirement or centralisation tends to retard speed, necessary relaxation must be effected, so that the work can progress at greater tempo and yield quicker results. Of course, care should always be taken to see that sixteen annas worth is ensured for every rupee spent.

All these indicate a field where dynamic and imaginative leadership is necessary, and call for an effort in a big way to mobilise the resources,—human as well as material, available in each area. One hopes that the work, now fairly well set, will continue unabated, or, may we hope, even in larger amplitude and at greater pace because of the promise it holds for better life in our villages.

MEMOIRS OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The publication contains detailed information on the work done by the Madras Agricultural Department from its inception in all fields of activities. The sale price has been reduced from Rs. 36–10–0 to Rs. 22–8–0 per copy.

The copies can be had from :

The Superintendent,
Government Press,
Publications Branch, Mount Road,
MADRAS-2.

(*Continued from page* 3)

earthquakes are trivial in comparison to them. So, also, revolutions are merely the outward evidence of a long process of change and subtle erosion. Thus, change itself is a continuous process, and even a static continuity must yield to gradual change so long as it is not overcome by complete stagnation and death.

There are periods in history when the processes and tempo of change are more in evidence. At other times, the appearance is much more static. The static period in the life of a nation is a period of progressive deterioration and weakness, leading to the decay of the creative arts and tendencies and often to political subjection.

The Split-personality.

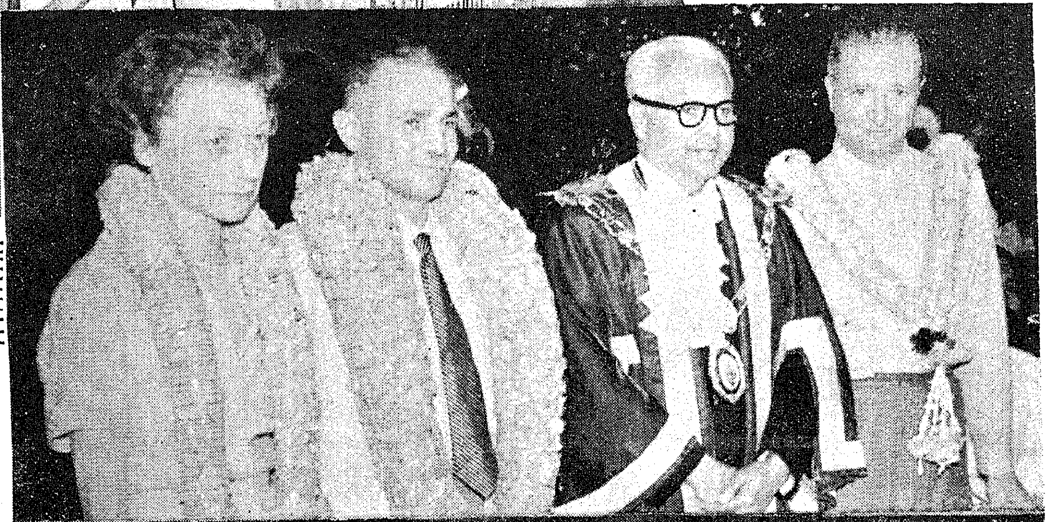
In India, we developed at one and the same time the broadest tolerance and catholicity of thought and opinion as well as the narrowest social forms of behaviour. This split-personality has pursued us and we struggle against it even to-day. We overlook and excuse our own failings and narrowness of custom and habit by references to the great thoughts we have inherited from our ancestors. But there is an essential conflict between the two, and so long as we do not resolve it, we shall continue to have this split-personality.

At the Atomic Threshold.

In a more or less static period these opposed elements did not come into conflict with each other much. But, as the tempo of political and economic change has grown faster, these conflicts also have come more in evidence. *In the atomic age, at the threshold of which we stand, we are compelled by overwhelming circumstances to put an end to this inner conflict. To fail to do so is to fail as a nation and lose even the virtues that we have possessed . . . .*

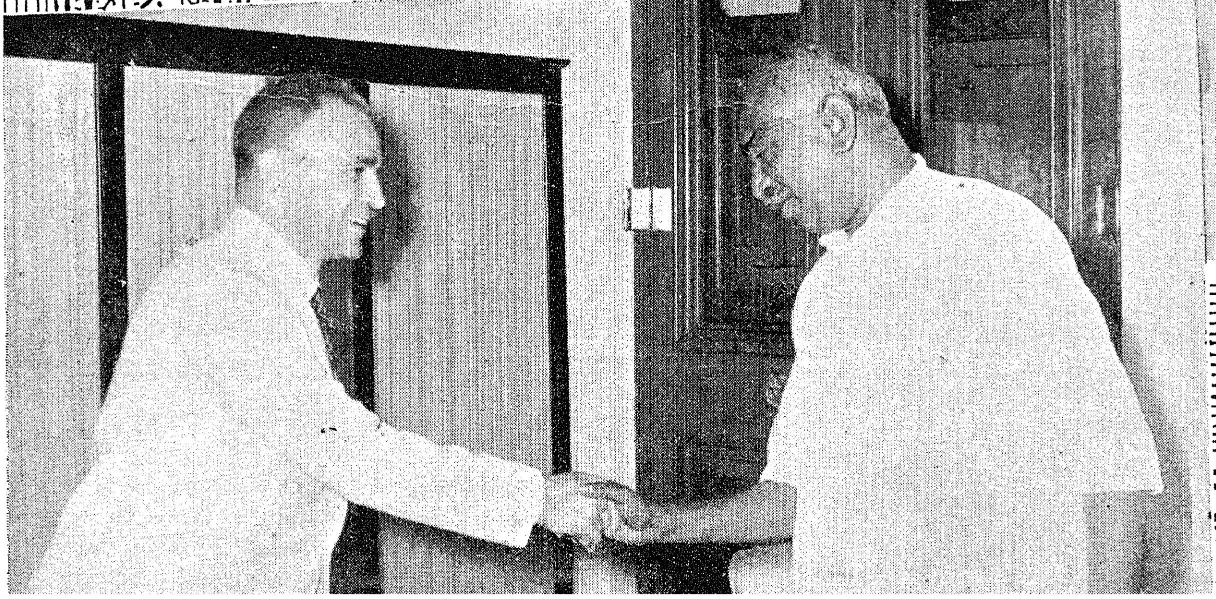
[*From the Forward, written by the Prime Minister Nehru to a new Hindi book—Four phases of Culture—By Shri R. D. Sinha Dinker.*]

India, with an annual production of 60,000 tons of cashew nuts, has a monopoly of cashew trade in the World. Nintey per cent of the trade is in Indian hands. The principal buyers are the United States and the United Kingdom who import 75 per cent of the Indian produce.



THE POLISH CULTURAL DELEGATION IN THE CITY

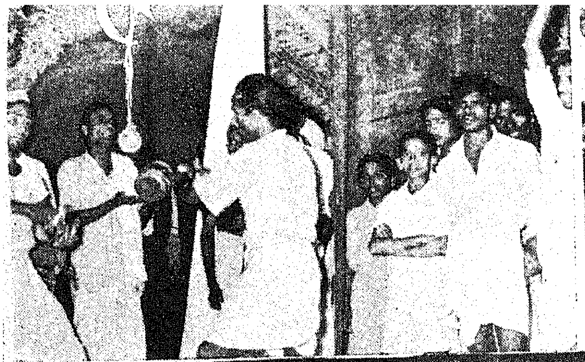
The pictures show their arrival at the Central Station; the members of the Delegation with Mayor and Chief Justice. His Excellency J. K. Wende calling on the Chief Minister.



7 APR 1956

A "CELEBRATED CENTENARIAN"

The Centenary Celebrations of the Saidapet Teachers' College mark a milestone in the march of education in Madras State. Pictures, among others, show: Sri Kamaraj presiding over the Inaugural Conference, D.P.I. opening the Exhibition, the Education Minister presiding over the Commemoration Day and the Vice-Chancellor delivering the Address, the inauguration of the Sports by Industries Minister, Dr. Cherian and P.W. Minister distributing prizes, etc.



The artistes from Poland are witnessing a folk dance performance with keen interest; the artistes of the two countries with the Ministers; Press-Conference; Leader of the Delegation receiving a gift, Gottuvadyam from Sri K. Kamaraj at the Secretariat with the Chief Secretary. The itinerary of the Polish Delegation included Mahabalipuram also.

The Co-operative Movement in the State

By Sri A. B. SHETTY, Minister for Co-operation.

The co-operative movement has been making steady progress in this State. At the end of June 1955, the total number of societies of all types was 15,100, with a membership of 26·62 lakhs and their working capital was Rs. 64·72 crores. Out of this number, 10,489 were agricultural credit societies which cover 58·9 per cent of the villages and serve 23·5 per cent of the rural population. These societies issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 4·35 crores recording an increase of Rs. 85 lakhs over the previous year. Marketing societies also issued loans to the extent of about Rs. 80 lakhs as against Rs. 45 lakhs in the previous year. The Reserve Bank of India provided increased accommodation to the Madras State Co-operative Bank for financing the Central Banks both under Short Term and Medium Term.

New Phase of Development.

The year 1955–56 has been one of great importance to the co-operative movement all over the country. In co-ordination with the Government of India and the Reserve Bank and with their assistance, each State is taking steps for the development of co-operative credit, marketing and other economic activities broadly on the lines recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. Under the scheme of Integrated Rural Credit and Marketing included in the Second Plan of our State, the co-operatives are expected to provide annually three times the volume of credit now provided by them to the agriculturists. By the end of the next Plan Period, the agricultural credit societies are expected to cover 75 per cent of the villages and serve 50 per cent of the rural population. These societies together with the marketing societies and land mortgage banks should annually provide credit to the cultivators to the extent of Rs. 15 crores, meeting thereby 21 per cent of the credit requirements of the cultivators in the State.

Schemes of Expansion.

Four hundred large-sized societies including 25 rural banks will be organized at the rate of 80 large-sized societies and 5 rural banks per year. The activities of the existing credit societies will be intensified. Loans will be given on the security of anticipated crops of the members so as to extend the credit facilities to the smaller cultivators. Twenty-five land mortgage banks will be organized and special emphasis will be laid on loans for land improvement. A major feature of this scheme of expansion will be the participation by the State in the share capital structure of financing banks and large-sized societies. The administrative and supervisory staff will be strengthened and subsidized to some extent.

Marketing Societies and Godowns.

On the marketing side, 30 new, marketing societies will be established, of which 4 will be formed during the next year and the marketing activities will be expanded so as to handle at least 10 per cent of the surplus agricultural produce brought to the mandies. The existing co-operative wholesale stores will be reorganized as district supply and marketing societies and this process is already going on. A State Co-operative Marketing Society will be established during the second or the third year of the Plan Period. The marketing societies, the large-sized societies and the existing credit societies will put up 391 godowns for the storage of their members' produce with the help of Government loans and subsidies. Fifty-eight of these godowns will be constructed during the next year. Marketing societies will also undertake processing activities with loan assistance from Government.

Pilot Schemes and Rural Co-operative-Banks.

Preliminary to the implementation of the main scheme of integrated rural credit and marketing on a State-wide basis, a pilot scheme is being worked since January 1956 in two select taluks in each of the 6 districts chosen for this purpose. The 25 rural co-operative banks which have been established on limited liability basis for the provision of medium-term loans have been welcomed by the co-operators. They have been able to raise large share capital from the members and attract deposits from non-members also.

Land Mortgage Banking.

The Central Land Mortgage Bank with its net-work of 73 primary banks continued to do useful work during the year. More loans are being issued for land improvement and for periods less than 20 years. The debentures have been oversubscribed. In the Second Five-Year Plan, the business of these banks will be accelerated and greater emphasis laid on loans for land improvement.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply unions and societies continued to function satisfactorily and their production and sales improved. They have been the major suppliers of milk to the State hospitals in the city and the mufassal. One hundred and fifty new milk co-operatives will be formed during the next five years and Government loans on an increased scale will be provided through them for the purchase of milch animals. The other schemes for the development of milk production include the installation of pasteurisation plants, the establishment of salvage farms and cattle breeding societies.

Consumers' Co-operatives.

The consumers' co-operative societies have had a bad time after the removal of controls over foodgrains. Special efforts are being made to weed out bad societies and retain those which will survive under conditions of normal trade.

Housing Urban and Rural.

The urban housing societies provided loans to the extent of Rs. 33·98 lakhs and 456 houses were constructed during the year. They also implemented the Low Income Group Housing Scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The Rural Housing Scheme is yet to become popular. Plans have been evolved for houses at a minimum cost of Rs. 800. Under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India, societies have been formed for the benefit of the workers of three mills and of a litho works. In the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 195·25 lakhs has been provided under the urban housing schemes for the construction of 2,660 houses and Rs. 103·25 lakhs under the Industrial Housing Scheme for the construction of 5,000 houses.

Weavers' Co-operatives.

The assistance provided by the Government of India out of the Cess Fund has enabled the weavers' co-operatives to make considerable headway. Fifty-one thousand seven hundred and ten looms have been brought into the co-operative fold making a total of nearly 25 per cent of the looms in the State which number nearly 5 lakhs. Their production and sales have been increased. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been given as loans to provide working capital to these societies. Two hundred and seventy-five depots in addition to 53 emporia have been established to arrange for the marketing of goods. Improved appliances free of cost are being distributed to the weavers' co-operatives. A sum of Rs. 61·04 lakhs has been spent by way of rebate to consumers in order to encourage sales. It is proposed to establish a second spinning mill during the Plan Period. Three co-operative societies for the establishment of sugar mills have been organized in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore and Chingleput. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for Government to take shares in these mills. Increased attention is being paid to improving the jaggery manufacturing industry and finding a market for the goods produced by the co-operatives.

Training of Personnel.

The various schemes in force and proposed to be launched during the plan period require a large number of trained men at all levels for mangement of societies, supervision, audit, etc. A new Training Institute has been set up at Kozhikode this year and it is proposed to establish another institute at Madurai during the next year. The Central Institute at Madras will be upgraded into a College. Government have also a proposal for the training of panchayatdars and members of co-operative societies in the principles and practise of co-operation on a State wide basis.

Tightening up control.

Steps are being taken to tighten up the control over the societies. Supersession of societies is being done in necessary cases, and criminal complaints are being filed in cases of misappropriation of funds by office-bearers or employees.

It may be said, in conclusion, that the co-operative movement has entered upon a new era of planned development with the full support of the resources of the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India. The co-operative staff, official as well as non-official, and the public should give their full co-operation in strengthening the co-operative institutions and enabling them to play their part in the economic development of the country in future.

Snippets

The Government of India have, up to January 1956, sanctioned Rs. 30,34,902 as grants to various State Governments for advancement of basic education during the current financial year.

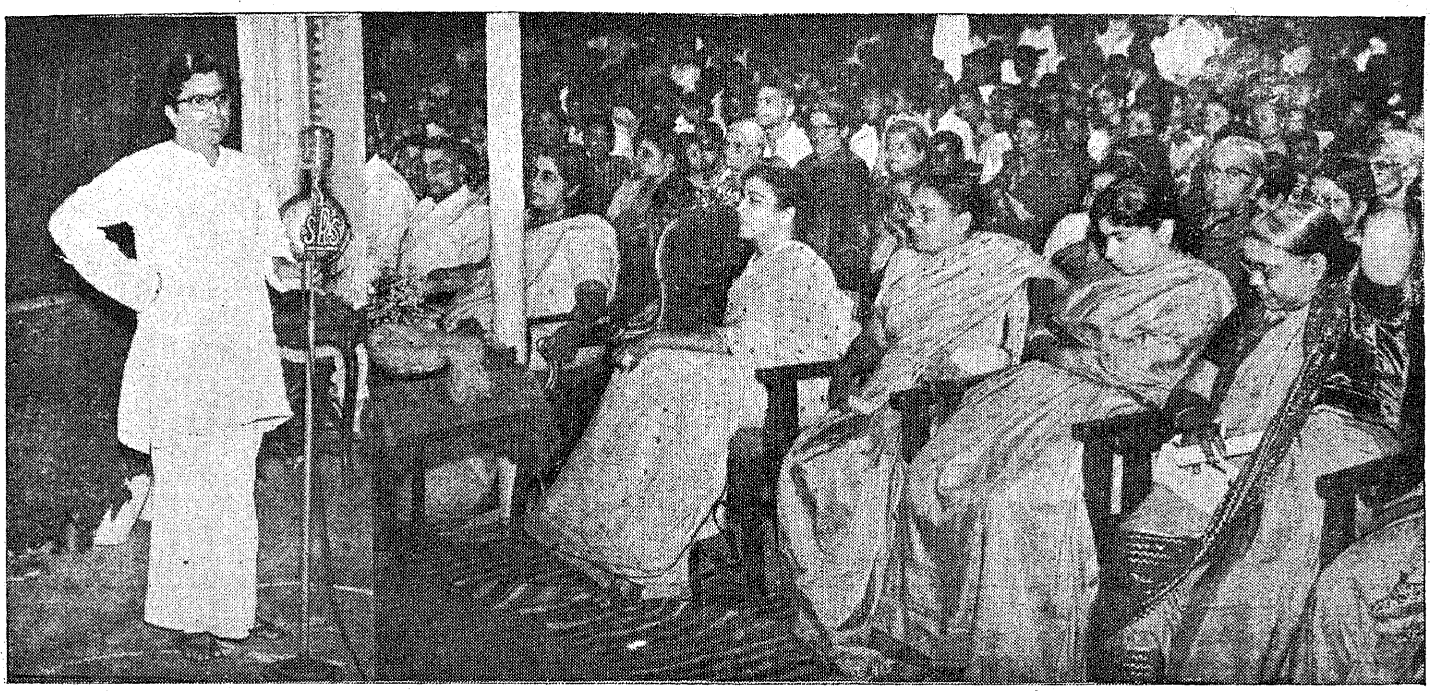
The Union Government have reserved 750 beds in various hospitals in the country for the free treatment of indigent displaced tuberculosis patients from East and West Pakistan during 1955–56.

Up to June last year, India has granted 340 training awards and supplied 14 experts to various countries under the Colombo Plan.

Jute production in India rose to 10·8 lakhs tons in 1955 from 10·1 lakhs tons during 1954.

A new method for the preparation of Orange Juice Powder has been standardised at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. The juice powder can now be fortified with vitamin C and can be used for the preparation of sweetened orange juice.

Members of the Netherlands Press Delegation who visited Madras in Feburary this year seen with Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam and prominent city journalists, who attended a dinner given by Sri C. Subramaniam at Hotel Oceanic, in honour of the Delegation.



The Finance Minister, who presided over the Anniversary Day Celebrations of the Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home, addressing the gathering.

Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home

Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home are two of the statutory institutions, working under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. Their aim is to receive and remould the "Sex-delinquents" and "Morally Vulnerable" girls and women of our State as normal and self-respecting citizens, useful to themselves and to others.

These two institutions have completed, seven years of their existence. The Stri Sadana Rescue Home, with a Shelter, is housed in Santhome High Road and is mainly meant to take in minor girls below 18 years of age, rescued from brothels under Section 6(1) of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. In addition to this, the Home also harbours girls, who have strayed away from their homes, unmarried mothers, destitute girls disowned and deserted by their relatives because of their moral lapses and kidnapped minor girls above 13 years of age, whose relatives have denied to receive them back in their houses.

The Vigilance Home is the only State Institution that takes in women below 30 years of age, given to street solicitation and charged by the Police under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and sent to the Home by the Magistrates in the State for varied periods ranging between 2 and 5 years.

The majority of these unfortunate girls and women are victims to circumstances having been driven to bad ways by want of a real home due to neglected care of parents and guardians, lack of education and proper association and absence of facilities for proper upbringing.

The training imparted in these institutions is of an all-embracing character, comprising educational and vocational physical culture, moral and religious and practical guidance in life.

Child's Place in Community Development

Until recently the village child was practically nobody's concern. His development was left entirely to chance and the prevailing circumstances. There was no planned provision for him of things that a child, at his or her time of life, needs most, such as schools, playgrounds, healthy environment and opportunities for developing the creative instinct.

A Sense of Being.

With the attention paid to all-round progress of the village community under the Community Projects, the child, however, has come in for his share of the benefits derived from the scheme. He now has a sense of being, and as the future citizen of India, a hope of doing well by his country and community.

In most of the Community Projects the care of the child is now an important item in the development programme and the idea is catching on. Both his physical and mental needs are catered to in a planned manner. It is undoubtedly a vast problem—the welfare of the millions of village children in India—but a beginning has been made

(*Continued on page* 28)

Tradition and Talent in Art

Art Exhibitions, thanks to the urge of self-expression and survival as an integrated sector in society on the part of the painters of this region, have become almost a regular feature in the City. About a decade back, almost against the dictates of the prevalent popular taste, a group of *avant-grade* artists took the initiative in arranging periodical exhibitions of their works and those of the other fellow-artists. The response from the public, in the beginning, as expected was meagre and criticism discouraging. But despite initial set-backs, the pioneers of the modern movement in art succeeded gradually in communicating their sense of form and feeling to an ever-increasing number of art-loving public.

They have come to stay.

The works of K. C. S. Panicker, whose contribution to modern Indian painting is considered to be of immense significance the terra-cotta sculptures of S. Dhanapal with their beautiful blending and continuation of the grand Indian tradition and contemporary Western trends, P. L. N. Murthi's paintings which have caught the spirit of ancient Indian *murals*, the picturesque landscapes of Krishna Rao, revealing the beauty and delicacy of fluid water-colour and Ramgopal's poetic paintings have by now been widely acclaimed as some of the best and enduring products of the Southern school. And there are many more talented artists in the making, whose works, as time passes on, are sure to inscribe their mark in the field of painting and sculpture.

Experiment in Truth and Beauty

All these painters, let it be said, are really traditional with a difference, they don't like to sacrifice their individual talents for the sake of a fake tradition. Every artist worth his salt, does and should experiment in truth and beauty in order to reveal and discover his soul as well as the surroundings through the varied media. "Man is only half by himself; the other half is his expression". Generally, in artists, poets, musicians and creative writers, this expressive aspect is more intense, prominent and active and as far as the genuine among them are concerned the problem of dichotomy between the tradition and talent, the individual and the social, order and disorder or between the form and content, does not arise at all. Those who make so much fuss about tradition miss the very essentials of art itself, confusing tradition with changelessness. Even ordinary prejudice dies hard; prejudice concerning art being extraordinary, therefore, takes a pretty long period to disappear.

The Two go together.

"No poet, no artist of any art, has his complete meaning for alone; his significance, his appreciation is the appreciation of his relation to the dead poets and artists. You cannot value him alone; you must set him for contrast and comparison, among the dead. This is the principle of aesthetic not

Portrait
— By *K. M. V. Namboodiri.*

merely of historical criticism. The necessity that he shall conform, that he shall cohere, is not one-sided; what happens when a new work of art creates something that happend simultaneously to all the works of art which preceded it. The existing monuments form an ideal order among themselves which is modified by the introduction of the new (the really new) work of art among them. The existing order is complete before the new work arrives; for, order to persist after the supervention of novelty, the existing order must be, if ever so slightly, altered; and so the relations, proportions, values of each work of art towards the whole are adjusted; and this is the conformity between the old and new."

Sympathetic Vision.

These passages are from no a less a person than Mr. T. S. Eliot, a classicist and catholicist at the same time a literary iconoclast in his own way, whose poetic works have motivated a revolution in contemporary English Letters. Static art is no art; art can never be kept or appreciated in fossilised form. Change without corresponding form is nothing but mirage. The merging of the static and the elastic evolving into an unprecedented reality is the basic law of beauty and creation, the core and quality of any ever-lasting work of art. Art being a creative fusion in the realm of truth and beauty its appreciation presupposes aesthetic cultivation, emotional arrangement and sympathetic vision. For plastic enjoyment, the first step is the recovery of the immediacy and innocence of the eye. Ordinary seeing is not aesthetic; a special kind of vision is needed for artistic understanding. As the taste of the pudding is in the eating, the development of aesthetic vision is in *seeing* pictures, more pictures and yet many more pictures. Needless to say, that seeing bad pictures devastatingly corrupts one's taste and that a twisted artistic taste produces spritual stultification. But then, where shall we go, to, to find good pictures? Persons desirous

'Moore land' —By *T. Krishna Rao.*

of being initiated to the world of art often pose this question. Herein lies the value of the Art Exhibitions. A well-organised art exhibition is a world within the world. With the necessary guidance and training you can slowly, steadily get into that world

Indian Art on its Feet

Since the advent of independence, Indian art is once again on its feet. The numerous exhibitions arranged all over the country have been helpful in bringing the works of art to the notice of the public. People's estimation of the artists has also gone high corresponding to the improved artistic cultivation of their mind. In this respect, the artists of this region have their rightful share. The recent Art Exhibition declared open by Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., at the premises of the School of Arts and Crafts has added another valuable feather to the cap of our young artists. There were about 200 exhibits by 25 artists the predominant media being oils, water-colours and charcoal. The exhibition has been got up as a tribute to the out-going students of this year and to introduce the art-loving public to the more mature aspect of their work. Many of them are already quite well-known and have won recognition as rising young painters of to-day.

" Damn good ! But now "

Mr. K. C. S. Panicker, Vice-Principal of the school, who presided over the opening function of the exhibition struck an appropriate note of warning and advice when he said " that every young painter should seek to search madly for extremely individual modes of expression "; but, in this madness, there should be a method too. " This kind of endeavour has driven many to discard national character in the choice of idioms. The better type of painter, in spite of the whole confusion, still appears to probe his innermost self trying to evolve a pictorial language suited to his temperament and legitimate outside influences. The lesser ones seek to satisfy themselves with freakish creation, in the fond hope of arriving at real originality. We in India neglected our cultural heritage in the near past owing to certain conditions. It is therefore natural that there should be some confusion in catching up with a progressive world all on a sudden. We are bound to make our mark in the near future and lay the foundation for a future tradition suited to our national temperament and determined by universal factors. But then again, the individual makes the tradition and therefore the individual has to find himself first. He cannot do it by futile repetitions, stagnation or by the cramping of the spirit. His surging inspiration must drive him forth on a joyous adventure in search of himself and eternal beauty of expression ; ever blissful, ever forging ahead, as if perennial voice continued to whisper in his ears, " Damn good ! but now do something else."

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APR 1958
MADRAS

Community Development

How at works in Madras

By SRI P. S. DESIKACHARI, Chief Reporter, "The Mail".

Madras, February 1, 1928—One thou- ınd miles by rail and over one thou- ınd miles by road were covered in ine days in the Community Projects, Jational Extension Service Scheme, Community Development and Local Development areas in Coimbatore, Mala- ar and South Kanara districts by a ozen representatives of newspapers nd news agencies in a conducted our arranged by the Government, young, active and intelligent. 'ublic Relation Officer accompanying nd guiding them. The community evelopment plan sought to revitalize ıe villages so that by a process of self- elp and assisted by the Government n the shape of technical service and upplies they could march forward. 'he villagers who depend on the Government for everything had to ealize that they should act together ı a community spirit and realize hat without increased production hey could not improve their standard f living. In the circumstances, the vhole reconstruction programme is egarded as essentially a people's pro- gramme, designed and executed by hemselves and with this object in iew people's organization were built ıp in rural areas and wherever pancha- ats were in existence they were ntrusted with the designing and xecution of the village plan and in ther cases, development panchayats r Grama Seva Sangham had been onstituted for the purpose. To train illage leaderships, training camps were eld in every block and advisory com- nittees had been constituted to draw p integrated plans. For the benefit f non-official members of the ommittees seminars were held.

The work so far done had stepped up agricultural production. Several miles of village roads had been formed by the rural folks themselves, funds being provided from the project funds for the construction of culverts, etc., wells had been constructed new or renovated and community recreation centres had also been started. There was really a great awakening in the people to provide themselves with the necessary amenities instead of going to the Government or local body with beggars bowels.

People now come forward with contribution in the form of cash, labour or materials and find that the agencies in the community projects and N.E.S. blocks were prepared to assist them in expeditious execution of works for their benefit. There was, in fact com- petition among the inhabitants of villages to offer their contribution for works in their areas and in some cases the funds available were in- sufficient to meet all the demands. The value of their contribution till now had exceeded Rs. 50 lakhs. There were schemes also for developing villa- ge industries including handspinning.

"LONG LONG AGO THE DEVILS".

A Devil dance performance in a South Kanara village.

Women were taught to spinning the Government Khadi Department had made arrangements to supply the spinners with cotton and collect yarn from them for weaving. There is great demand for charkas. Schemes relating to tanning, blacksmithy, etc., had been sanctioned by the Govern- ment.

There were women's clubs or Mahila Samajams in several villages where they meet and discuss their common problems besides learning tailoring, embroidery, etc.

In this State more than a quarter of the population has already been covered by the development programme and the entire State would be covered by the N.E.S. schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan.

The press party left Madras by train on February 3 night for Erode en-route to the Lower Bhavani Project area. They were struck by the immense variety of scenery, peoples and cus- toms which are peculiarly their own. Everywhere they went they received a most whole-hearted welcome.

The party's first visit was to the veterinary dispensary at Kavandha- padi where they found Red horn variety of poultry and also stud bulls being maintained for service. Nearby Harijans were hard at work in building up substantial tenements for them- selves. Some schools, buildings, new oil presser, library distribution centre, co-operative society godown at Gobi- chettipalayam were visited.

At Kallipatti we saw a new Harijan Colony arising with 30 houses, land being donated by Mr. C. K. Kumara- swamy Gounder. At the nearby Bunga- lowpudur we saw the buildings of a high school being expanded with Govern- ment assistance and also arrangements

for protected water-supply. Mr. P. C. Karuthiruman, M.L.A., entertained the Party at lunch in his spacious and new bungalow. He is also an expert agriculturist, adapting the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Later we saw at Thukkanaickenpalayam a health centre, newly constructed Harijan houses, roads and culverts, tobacco, farm, etc. There was also a Harijan colony at Periyakodiveri with 34 houses decently kept with a maternity centre. After visiting some more centres we reached Bhavani Sagar dam for the night a stay.

One striking thing was that cheris were close to Hindu quarters and at one place only a drain dividing the communities. At another place a Harijan convert was seen living amicably with Hindu Harijans. What provoked a burst of laughter in a cheri was the question put by a reporter whether he could marry a Harijan girl and whether he would be served with food as Harijan leaders favour interdining and intermarriages, encouraged by the offer of a bride made openly in the Legislative Assembly some time last year of a Harijan bride to the confirmed bachelor Mr. K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister. But the reporter did not get a favourable response. Next he inquired a Harijan woman whether she could offer him some illicit liquor to quench his thirst and her reply that she had not had it herself for ten days provoked not only suspicion but also laughter!

II

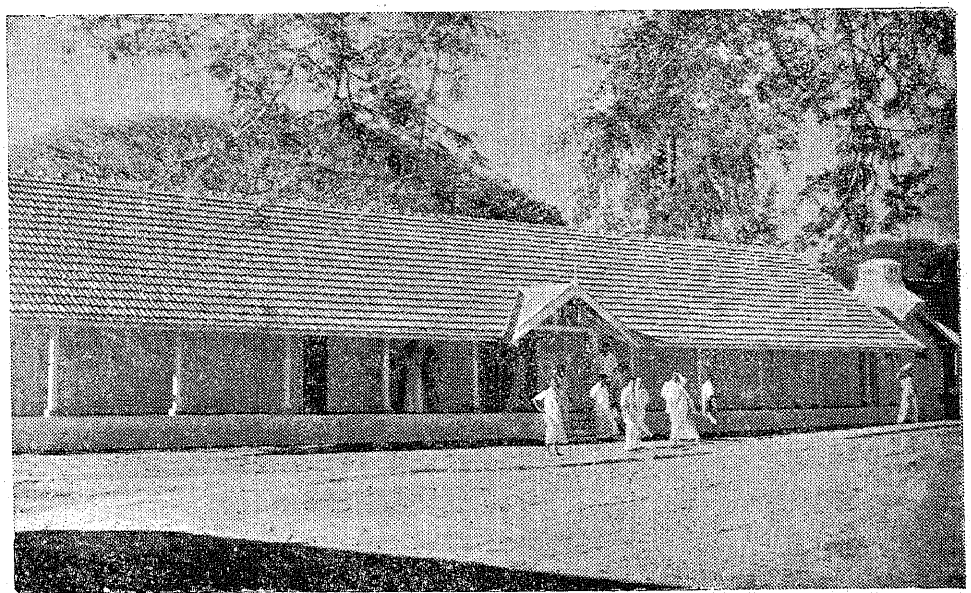
We had a bird's eye view of the Lower Bhavani project and the lake which was about semi-full. And the officials showed us the supply of water through the Bhavani river and the channel. Very little water was let into the river as the harvest season was approaching. The project supplies water to a large area and the local feeling is that the area should be extended and more water resources be found. On the fifth morning we visited the extension training centre where Grama Sevaks were trained and we were welcomed.

We proceeded next to Tiruppur Khadi Production Centre where we saw the manufacture of Charkhas and spinning and dyeing process. We were amazed to see large stocks of shirting, coatings, towels, bed sheets, etc., piled at the godown, valued over Rs. 3 lakhs. Most of the stock were supplied to railway and police departments for uniforms. The centre covers a number of adjoining villages where the village folk were supplied with cotton and; yarn was later collected from them regularly, the work being part-time, lasting a few hours a day. Before we reached Perundurai late in the evening we visited Harijan colonies at Nariparichal and Samigounderpalayam, school buildings at Chengapalli and Narianur and maternity centres at Vijayamangalam and Narianur besides a recreation centre at Karumandichellipalayam constructed under the aid system by the localities.

Perundurai, which has become famous because of the T.B. Sanatorium, fighting the foul disease successfully was buzzing with life, not on account of our presence, but by the presence of the Governor Shri Sri Prakasa and the District Collectors of Coimbatore and Salem and the music concert at the nearby Erode by Mrs. M. S. Subbalakshmi. The Coimbatore Collector entertained us at a tea party. We were told that most of the work for improving the local areas were achieved through the enthusiasm and contribution of the middle and lower classes. But it was explained that a portion of the allotment for the works from Government sources came from about Rs. 17 lakhs paid by the Coimbatore mill owners in the form of income-tax and it could not therefore be stated that the rich neglected the all-round development of the lower classes.

We resumed our journey on the 6th morning and visited first Chennimalai town built at the foot of a hill on the top of which there was the popular Subramaniaswami temple which attracted thousands of pilgrims on the *Thaipusam* day and which was as famous in that area as the Palani temple was in the South. Chennimalai is also famous as a handloom weaving centre and its bed-sheets have won fame for their durability and attractive design. Recently it was awarded a prize at the Delhi competition.

The famous cattle farm of the Pattagar of Palayakottai engaged our attention next. Before we were taken round the farms the Pattagar received us at his old fashioned palatial residence, the long pials of which were covered with mats and carpets and the walls with photos of distinguished visitors including some of the ex-Governors, and entertained us at breakfast. Then he drove us to his extensive farms and explained to us the breeding operations of the cattle. He told us with pride that not a day passed without a cow calving. We saw magnificent breeding bulls tied to strong posts and also the padlocks where growing bulls were confined, till they were sold out for Rs. 1,000 each. There was also a special forest area where horses were let loose.



Additional block to Government Hospital in Palghat constructed with the initiative of Community Project Staff and Public Contribution.

III

After wishing goodbye to the Pattagar we proceeded to Muthur primary health centre and the artificial insemination centre at Kangayam and the Harijan colony at Pullampalayam which was neat and tidy and with which the inhabitants were satisfied, *en route* to Palghat via Coimbatore.

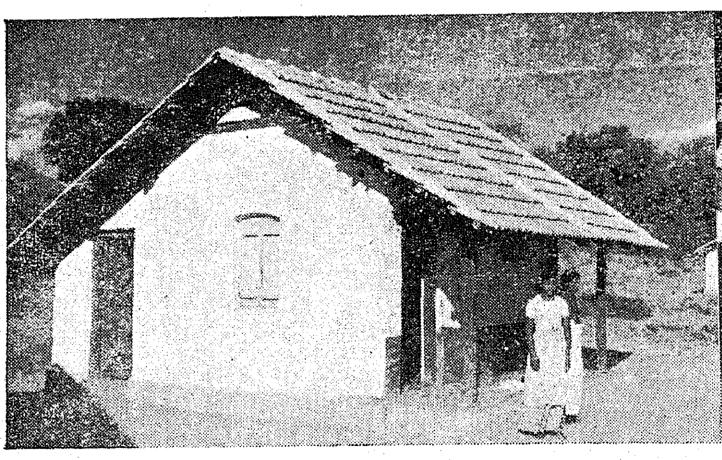
Palghat is a growing area and has gained additional importance by the execution of the Malampuzha project. It needs more and more electricity supply for domestic and industrial purposes. We were not satisfied with the sanitation. There was Kalpathi area on one side and it had produced great and good men in several walks of life, it being an intellectual centre. There almost all those who retired from Government service had settled down and we were told that they drew from the Government treasure a pension of some lakhs of rupees a year.

On the 7th morning we were taken to an artificial insemination centre, youth club and health centre at Koyalamannam, Mahila Samajam, recreation club, etc., which were in fact similar to those we had already seen. What was most interesting was the *yogasana centre* subsidised under the project and the pupils undergoing training included a member of the Bar and belonged to all communities. The man in charge gave interesting demonstration of the *asanas*. The Nayadi colony at Olavakkot does not seem to be popular as the inmates who were few were not happy and did not give up the begging habit. Though they were granted land to eke out their livelihood, they preferred begging and this the authorities could not stop because the yield from their land lasted them only five months in the year. In the evening after visiting the Malampuzha dam which and the Lower Bhavani dam were noted for brilliant engineering enterprise, we proceeded to Kollengode the headquarters of the Rajah of Kollengode. We were whole heartedly received by the manager and the Junior Raja and his sister who showed us round. We finally went to the Rajah's High School. The pupils staged Kathakali which was interesting. Though there were a number of intelligent girl students and a special course for Kathakali had been introduced, they did not take part in the Kathakali. The management proposes to convert the school into a college as soon as sufficient funds are available. After sumptous dinner we returned to the Malampuzha dam rest-house for the night.

Earlier we visited the Mahila Samajam at Kottayee, the panchayat office in a mango groove, and a Harijan colony under construction at Perungottukurissi, the land for which was donated by Narayanan Nambudiripad, who though belonged to a conservative family which observed untouchability, was present in the colony in the midst of Harijans who he remarks were " after all God's creation and were similar to ourselves ", witnessing with keen interest the folk dance they performed. We then lunched at a *tarwad*, typical Malabar joint family house, the host being at his best.

On the eighth day we drove a long distance through ideal country to the famous Krishna temple at Guruvayur which is as popular as the Venkateswara temple at Tirupati. The temple is small, particularly the *sanctum sanctorum,* but its sanctity was great. The *puja* begins at about 3 a.m. and proceeds throughout the day with, of course, small breaks and terminates shortly after 10 p.m. The early morning rites and the evening processions are most popular. One thing that attracted our attention was the absence of many beggars in such a place of pilgrimage. There were next the marriage ceremonies performed at the temple and these were simple and the contracting parties exchange garlands or in a few instances the groom presents his bride with *Thundu* and in no case we saw the tying of the tali as in the south. The next morning after witnessing the early *puja* and receiving *prasadams* we resumed our journey for Mangalore.

Leaving by road early on the 10th morning to go to the Udipi end of the district hardly had we passed a few miles we saw young girls neatly dressed wearing flowers and carrying their tiffin baskets proceeding to cashew -nut factories. We wished that workers in the Madras area were as clean and healthy. Villagers of Radagayedapadav and Iruvall laid roads.



Nayadi Colony near Olavakkot (Malampuzha Project)—Housing facilities for the depressed and once unseeable Harijans provided under Community Projects.

Yogasana Centre at Palghat.—An honorarium of Rs. 50 per mensem is given to the instructor in charge of the Training Centre.

What South Kanara needs most are culverts, bridges and road to span jungle streams and rivers which hindered communications from one end of the district to another end. We were told at one place the inhabitants of some village in the hilly area could not get out during the monsoon months because the streams were not bridged. They would have therefore store up provisions for that period earlier lest they should starve. The National Extension Saving Scheme and the Local Development scheme were, therefore, a blessing to them in opening up new areas through the establishment of roads and culverts or bridges. Most of the achievement they owed to the enthusiasm and leadership of the project Executive Officer, Mr. Narasimham and the District Collector who did not boss over the people but sought gently and persuaively the people's co-operation and contribution in executing most of the works.

At Moodbidri we found the people, men and women, rich and poor were really enthusiastic about the development projects and schemes. This was evident in veterinary dispensary, community hall, women's centre, children's corner. These were also evident in Shirthady and few other adjoining places we visited. We had a magnificent reception at Karkal where after dinner we were entertained with a cultural programme of entertainment including devil dance, ordinary dance by small girls from adjoining centres, etc., which were greatly appreciated by 10,000 gathering who applauded the artistes frequently.

We next went to the Udipi temple and offered prayer to Lord Krishna and later paid our respect to the Madathipathi in charge of the temple. He spoke in English fluently and after giving us his blessings and *prasadams* advised us to visit the temple annually.

We then toured the Medical institutions at Manipal which were built from a scratch and which stood in an expansive colony, commanding a good view of the sea on two sides. The institutions had been fitted up up-to-date and experienced professors employed. Dr. Pai explained to us the difficult circumstances in which the institutions rose and he was now happy that his own and co-workers' endeavours were bearing fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Anantha Pai, the latter doing intensive social service work, explained to us how a maternity centre with 12 beds had been constructed at almost half the official estimated cost. They contented accordingly that more such work could be done cheaply and satisfactorily, though the official eye was on long—range programme, involving of course high expenditure.

We resumed our return journey to Mangalore through another route. The Health Minister, Mr. A. B. Shetty who was there then gave a dinner in our honour and this was followed by a farewell breakfast by Mr. Vaikunta Baliga at his residence on our way to the railway station. We entrained on Sunday morning and without incident arrived in Madras the next morning.

Facts and Figures

An expenditure of about Rs. 143·87 lakhs was incurred on the B.C.G. vaccination programme up to the end of 1955–56. Of this, the Union Government spent Rs. 22·06 lakhs and the State Governments Rs. 121·81 lakhs.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 212 lakhs for agriculture and animal husbandry research schemes for the next three years.

Soap production in India in 1955 stood at 94,000 tons, which was 6,000 tons more than the output in 1954.

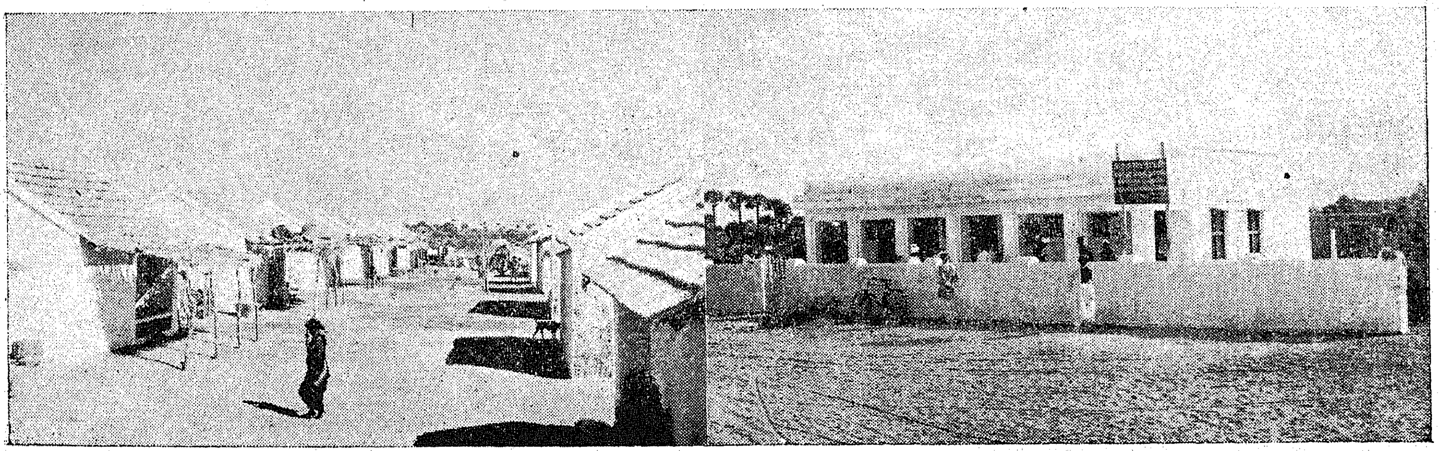
India's ernings from the export of Palmyra products every year are about Rs. 90 lakhs.

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has produced 337 locomotives during the First Five-Year Plan period as against the target of 268 locomotives.

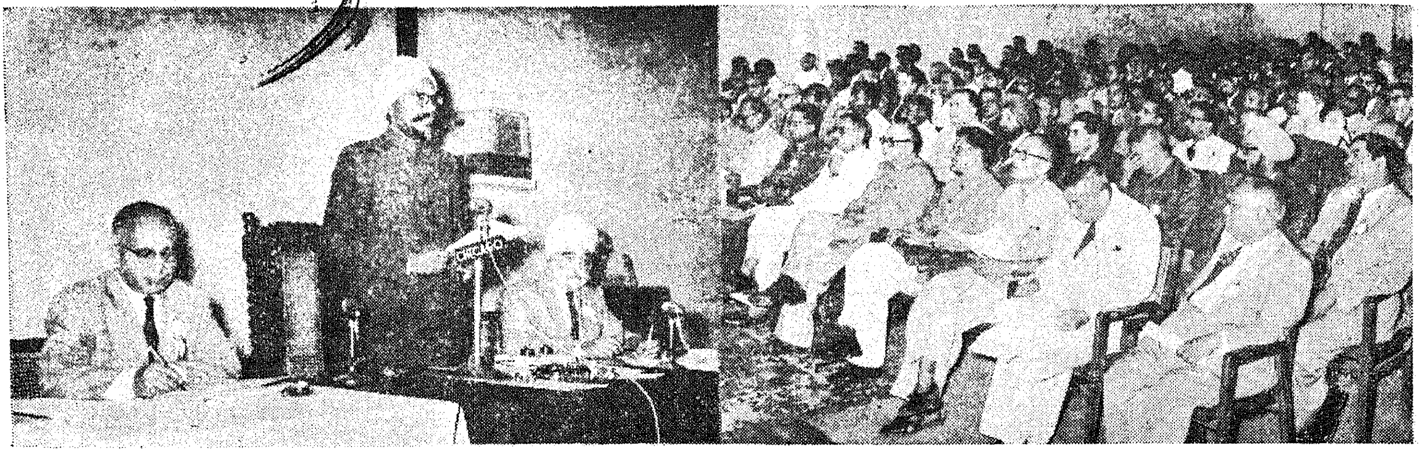
Over 45,600 goods wagons are expected to be produced by the end of the first Five-Year Plan as against the target of 30,000 wagons.

The Government of India have so far sanctioned Rs. 62·95 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh for improving roads leading to Buddhist pilgrim centres for affording facilities to pilgrims attending Buddha Jayanti celebrations.

The production of mill cloth in India rose to 5,046·4 million yards during 1955 from 4,997·7 millions yards in 1954.



(*Left*) A general view of Harijan colony at Periyakoduveri in Lower Bhavani Project area. (*Right*) Veterinary Dispensary at Kavandapadi.



The symposium on Housing and Building Materials was inaugurated recently by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India, at the Exhibition Ground, New Delhi.

Housing in India

Housing, man's basic need next to food and clothing, is still a major problem before the nation. The rapid rise in population, movement from rural to urban areas by large numbers in search of employment, and the influx of displaced persons have added to the complexities of the problem, which, on account of other more pressing demands, could not be given a high priority in the First Plan allocations. Nevertheless, a beginning has been made by the State in the First Plan to take on, to a limited extent, the responsibility of housing the people which till then was purely a private enterprise.

Realising the profound influence of proper housing on the health and the working capacity of the individual, the Planning Commission made an allocation of Rs. 38·5 crores for this purpose in the First Plan. This amount was mainly utilised for making a start with housing colonies for industrial workers and giving financial facilities to low-income groups.

Second Plan Proposals

In the Second Five-Year Plan, the allocation is likely to be raised to Rs. 120 crores. It is intended that, in addition to industrial workers and low-income group housing, emphasis should now also be laid on slum clearance and middle-income group housing.

The progressive deterioration in urban housing, despite a spurt in Government and private building activities during recent years, can be gauged from the fact that the number of city dwellers has been increasing by 5·2 million between 1921 and 1931; by 10·6 million between 1931 and 1941 and by 16·3 million between 1941 and 1951.

To cater to the housing requirements of a growing urban population, over nine million houses will have to be constructed during 1955–61. The cost of building these will be enormous, but even if calculated for a target of three million houses, it will run to Rs. 1,250 crores on a conservative reckoning. On the present basis of the country's planned development in all sectors of public needs and the financial resources, it would be obvious that it is not possible to divert such a huge amount for housing alone. At the same time it is not in keeping with a socialistic pattern of society to ignore it and to allow the situation to worsen specially for the low-income groups in the country.

Subsidised Industrial Housing

Industrial workers are about the worst housed section of the population. After two schemes to encourage the industrialists to build houses for their workers had failed, the Government of India launched the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme late in 1952.

Under this scheme, 50 per cent of the cost was paid as subsidy to State Governments, and 25 per cent as subsidy to employers' and workers' co-operatives. The Union Government has so far sanctioned Rs. 21 crores for the construction of about 78,000 houses, 85 per cent of which will be built by the State Governments, 13½ per cent by employers and 1½ per cent by the workers' co-operatives.

Figures of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed under the scheme up to November 30, 1955, are:

(*In lakhs of rupees*).

	Loan.	*Subsidy.*
Financial assistance sanctioned.	1,129	1,040
Financial assistance disbursed.	658	280
Number of tenements sanctioned till 30th November 1955.	78,000 approx.	
Number of tenements constructed till 30th November 1955.	34,000 approx.	

Over 9,000 tenements have so far been completed in Uttar Pradesh while in Bombay over 7,000 have been built for the industrial workers.

Following are the figures for other States: Andhra 204; Bhopal 268; Bihar 1,613; Delhi 100; Hyderabad 3,804; Madhya Bharat 2,818; Madhya Pradesh 864; Madras 547; Mysore 2,838; Orissa 624; Pepsu 192; Punjab 924; Rajasthan 388; Saurashtra 842; Travancore-Cochin 50 and West Bengal 807.

During the Second Plan it should be possible for all the three agencies—Government, employers and co-operatives—to increase their effort to provide houses for industrial workers, whose number is expected to grow with the greater emphasis on industrialisation in the Plan.

On its part, Government proposes to divert more money to industrial workers' houses and the impact of this is likely to result in larger contributions from private employers.

Slum Clearance

Despite limited funds at its disposal, Government is planning to make some provision for clearing slums in urban areas. The principle of subsidising slum clearance schemes has been accepted and subsidies as well as loans are proposed to be given to the State Governments to work out their schemes for slum clearance. In this connection the Housing Ministers' Conference last year felt that subsidisation of less than 50 per cent would not really help to solve the problem. It suggested that a beginning might be made by creating a central fund to which contributions could be made both by the Union and State Governments for making available financial assistance strictly on the merits of each slum clearance scheme.

The Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Sardar Swaran Singh, recently indicated that if about Rs. 20 crores were allocated in the Second Plan for slum clearance, it might be possible to rehabilitate a little over 100,000 families by making available to half of them well-laid-out houses and to the other half developed plots on which they could build their own houses with their own labour.

He felt that Government itself should step in to redress a long-standing evil "without entering into fine calculations about whether the rent-paying capacity of the slum-dwellers would justify giving them better surroundings and better dwellings".

Low-income Group Housing Scheme

To help low-income groups, the Union Government announced late in 1954 a scheme, under which persons whose earnings were less than Rs. 500 per month could get a loan up to Rs. 8,000 for constructing houses. The Union Government disburses loans to the States, which in turn give advances to individuals or co-operative housing societies belonging to low-income groups. So far, about Rs. 21 crores have been sanctioned for distribution to the States.

The State Governments can also, if they desire, loan the money to Housing Finance Corporations providing facilities to low-income groups for the construction of houses. The loan assistance by the Centre will not exceed 80 per cent of the cost of the house, including land, for which the State Governments may apply for aid subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 per house.

Middle-income Group

A scheme for housing the middle-income group is expected to be introduced shortly. As at present contemplated, it envisages loans advanced by Government and insurance companies to individuals up to Rs. 25,000 per house, or 80 per cent of the cost of the house, whichever is less. Every joint loan will be shared by the Union Government and the insurance company in the ratio of 1 : 3, and the loan which will be repaid in 15, 20 or 25 years, will be secured by the mortgage of the house and the land.

Rural Housing

A problem bristling with difficulties is the housing of 83 per cent of the country's population in villages. The immediate needs of rural areas are adequate water-supply, improvements in communications and proper disposal of sewage and waste product. The best way of raising the existing standard is obviously to utilise local labour and building materials and to give technical assistance for replanning villages and houses. The magnitude of the problem and the lack of funds make it rather difficult at the moment to make provisions for subsidies and loans for rural housing. Government, however, is attempting a solution through construction of model houses built in selected areas so that villagers themselves could effect improvements in their housing standards and put up new and better houses with the resources readily available to them.

Experiments are being carried out to test the economics of the operations on model villages and to evolve a pattern to improve rural housing standards throughout the country.

(*Continued on page* 30)

Sri B. Parameswaran, Minister for Harijan Welfare, inspecting the City Slums.

Kendall Humanity Medals for Madras Police

VALIANT Mr. PRINCE.

His presence of mind challenged cruel Destiny, subdued her in the duel and saved two innocent lives from her fatal grip.

A Sub-Inspector's Gallantry.

Sri J. S. Prince, a Sub-Inspector of Police, Kumbakonam South Police Station, helped to save the lives of two small children, under the following circumstances: On the rainy and chilly night on November 28, 1953 at about 8-45 p.m. the Sub-Inspector heard the alarm raised by a man, who reported to him in the station that he saw a woman throwing her two children into the Pottamarai tank and then throwing herself also into the tank. The Sub-Inspector rushed out of the Police Station and casting off his shoes, plunged into the water, 15 feet deep. After a strenuous search, he succeeded in rescuing one child after the other in an unconscious state from the maze of moss-grown and weedy water. The poor victims were soon brought back to life by Head Constable Abdul Latiff and constable Sundaramoorthy, who gave artificial respiration quite promptly and effectively.

Still the task of the valiant Sub-Inspector was not over. The mother of the two children remained to be traced. He continued his search by diving again and again into the pond until he was compeletly exhausted. But the noble example set by the Sub-Inspector was followed by constables Thiagarajan and M. Ganapathy and they succeeded in bringing out the woman out of the pond. But the woman was found dead.

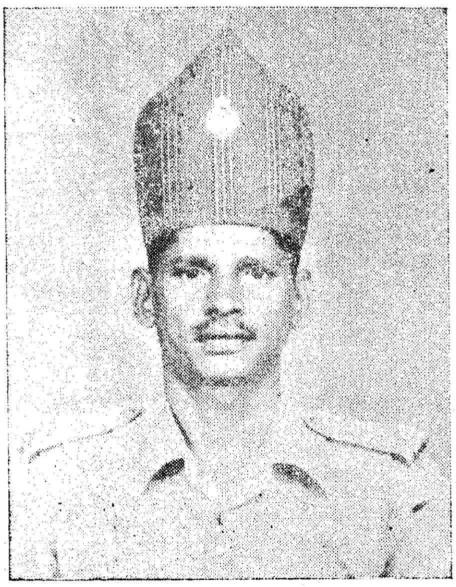
It was learnt later that the woman had some misunderstanding with her wayward husband.

The saving of the lives of two innocent children from the jaws of death by the Sub-Inspector by risking his own life was very much appreciated by the people who gathered round the spot by this time. The Sub-Inspector was congratulated on the great courage and pluck which he displayed. The Head Constable and Police Constables who had so boldly assisted the Sub-Inspector have been rewarded departmentally.

Head Constable Arumugam.

The other recipient of the Kendall Humanity Medal is Head Constable Arumugam of Madras City Police Armed Reserve, who saved a man from drowning in a tank.

On January 9, 1954, at about 6 p.m. Head Constable Arumugam, while going along Park Road, found a crowd near the tank. On nearing the tank, he saw a person struggling in the water. It was obvious that the man had been caught in the weeds and none in the crowd dared to go to his rescue, for fear of being caught in the weeds. The Head Constable with rare presence of mind jumped into the water and rescued the person by releasing him from the weeds. After rendering first aid, he took him to the General Hospital and got him admitted. The next day the patient was discharged hale and healthy.



DUTY CONQUERED DEATH.

So magnificent was his heroism that Death who came in the shape of water and weeds had to give way meekly.

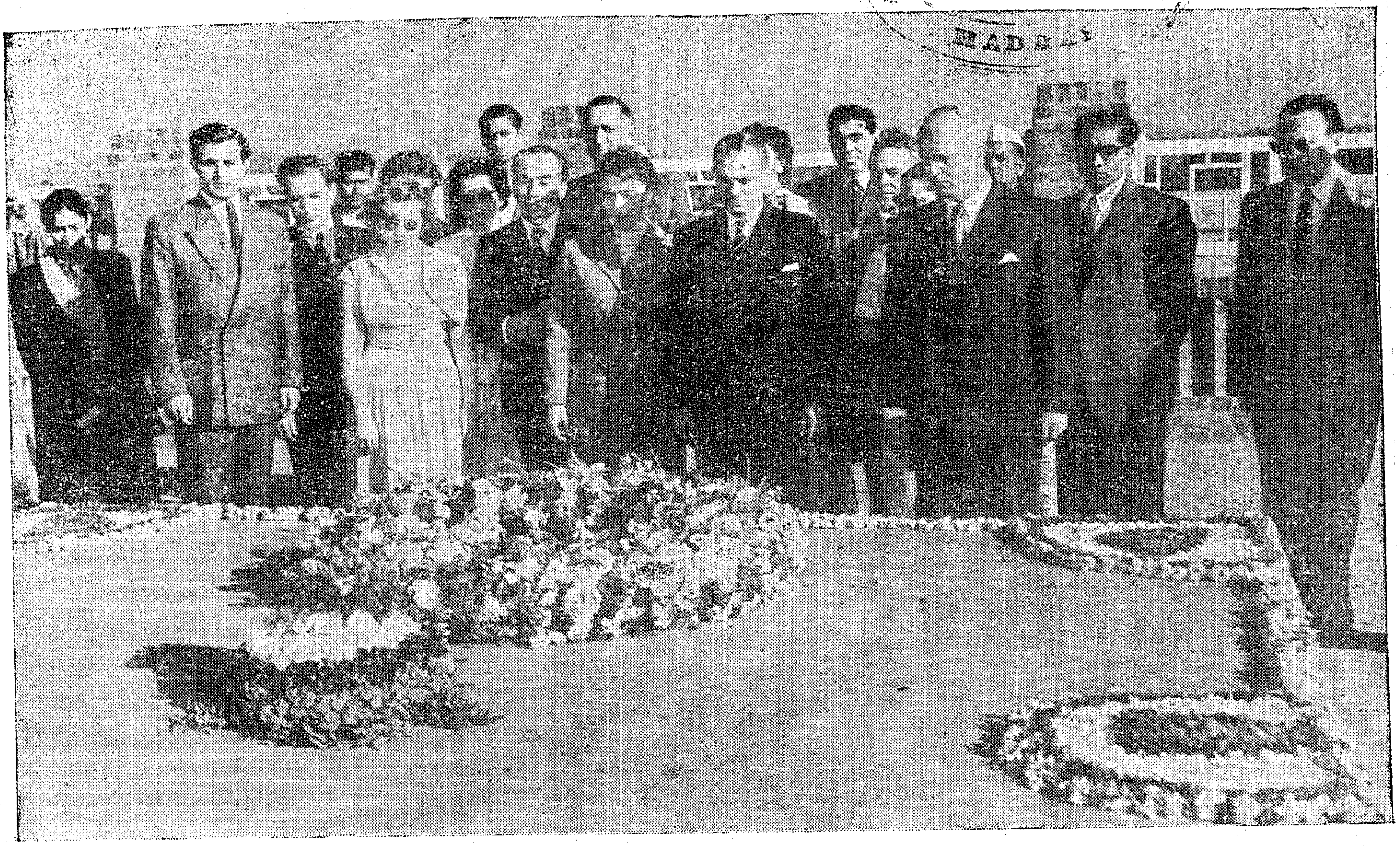
(*Continued from page* 19)

and the results achieved so far are encouraging.

In working for the village child's welfare his educational needs, of course, claim first attention and the village people have been generous in their contributions in this respect. In 1952, they made gifts of 318 primary and middle schools to the Prime Minister on his birthday. The number of such gifts has since increased and in 1953 the number of schools donated was 832 and in 1954 it was 953. In addition gifts of 2,567 acres and 5,314 acres of land were made in the years 1953 and 1954 respectively, the land to be utilised for the construction of buildings for schools or for other purposes concerned with child welfare.

Reports from different States show that, apart from the provision of schools recreational parks have been constructed in a number of Community Project areas and clubs have been organized where, against the background of development work, children are taught the ideals of community life and co-operative effort and are encouraged to cultivate the habit of "learning by doing". The clubs aim at all-round development of the child, keeping in view his future role as a patriot and a useful member of the village community.

During the last two years the villages in Community Project areas have also made substantial contributions for the provision of libraries and sports equipment for children. In 1953, the total amount given was Rs. 86,837 and in 1954, it came to Rs. 1,30,440.



ECCE HOMO ! Here lies the saviour of this land and the miraculous greatness of the century. The members of the Polish Cultural Delegation at Rajghat.

Books.

Guides to Gandhian World

The Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, has been bringing out since a long time past a series of cheaply priced books explaining the various aspects of Mahatma Gandhiji's life and philosophy. There cannot be two opinions as regards the usefulness of these publications. In the troubled world of to-day what is generally described as the Gandhian approach is gaining widespread support both in the West and the East as the best means of solving the vexed problems that face humanity. Consequently, a close study of Mahatma Gandhi's life and philosophy is becoming increasingly popular in many countries. This should be more so in India for more than one reason. India is the accredited exponent of Gandhian philosophy and it therefore behoves every citizen of this country to make himself thoroughly familiar with this branch of knowledge. It is this philosophy that brought India her freedom and it is this philosophy that has to help her in the future also to solve her numerous internal problems. Hence, it is very essential for her citizens to imbibe thoroughly the teachings of the Father of the Nation. No doubt there are many books about Mahatma Gandhi's life and philosophy but there are few which have been brought out in a cheap and handy fashion as the Navajivan Publishing House is doing. Thus these publications have come within the easy reach of all classes of people and it is to be hoped that the mass of people will avail themselves of these informative publications. In this connection, a suggestion may be ventered. The translation of these publications into all the regional languages is a desideratum if mass knowledge of Mahatma's life and teachings is to be widely and speedily disseminated.

1. GANDHIJI'S FIRST STRUGGLE IN INDIA. *By* P. C. RAY CHAUDHARI. *Price* Rs. 2.

The book deals with Gandhiji's struggle on behalf of the peasants of Champaran in Bihar, who had been groaning under the tyranny and injustice of the Indigo planters there. The Champaran struggle brought into prominence the rare qualities of Mahatmaji's leadership. Mahatmaji did not belong to Bihar ; yet, when he went there for the first time, the people

were impressed by the pains he took and the sacrifices he made to promote the cause of the innocent peasants. His example proved an unfailing source of inspiration to many of the leaders then and later. The fearless attitude which he took towards the arbitrary authority of the Government and the brutality of the Indigo planters had an almost electric effect on the masses in that they who till then had been oppressed by fear of authority shed their fear overnight and lined up with Mahatmaji to achieve their liberation. It has been rightly said that the seed of Indian Swaraj was sown in Champaran. It demonstrated Gandhiji's basic principles in action.

The book is written in simple language and is interesting reading. The author has taken pains to give an authentic narration of events. It is also well documented the author having used original documents from the archives of the Bihar Government.

* * *

2. THE STORY OF MY LIFE. *By* M. K. GANDHI. *Abridged and simplified with topics for essays by* BHARATHAN KUMARAPPA. *Price* Rs. 1-8-0.

Carlyle said that history is philosophy teaching by examples. From time immemorial, lives of great men have been a source of inspiration and have provided stimulus to the rest of mankind. The poet sang :

"Lives of great men reminds us
We can make our lives sublime."

This is more true of Mahatmaji's life who occupies a unique position among the great men of the world. The present publication is an abridgement of Mahatmaji's autobiography, which runs to 1,000 pages and is mainly intended for the school-going population. Matters which are not likely to be of interest to students have been omitted and the language has been simplified wherever possible. Topics for essays and discussion have been suggested at the end of most of the chapters. Another useful feature lies in the grammar exercises available at the end of the book. These exercises are well graded and proceed on a plan so as to cover the whole syllabus in formal grammar prescribed for the classes for which this little book has been designed.

The book will certainly be useful not only to students but also to adults who can gain without much difficulty an intimate knowledge of the essential principles that guided the life of the Father of the Nation.

* * *

3. KHADI. *By* BHARATHAN KUMARAPPA. *Price* Rs. 3.

Khadi is described as the livery of Indian freedom. Actually it is something more than that. Some people have a tendency to think that Gandhiji's movement for reviving hand-spinning was solely dictated by political motives. This is not wholly correct. Gandhiji wanted our people to utilise hand-spinning to enable them to shake off their inertia and to develop a sense of self-reliance. Obviously, mill cloth cannot do this. It is Khadi only which can teach our village population to depend on their own efforts to improve their lot and thus learn the first lesson in real independence. Hence Khadi had not only an economic significance but also a great cultural or psychological value. Again Gandhi thought that, in a country like India where people shunned manual labour and thought it degrading—hand-spinning when universalised, would teach our population the dignity of labour.

Thirdly, the caste system combined with the system of education which obtained under the British regime called into being a big gulf between the rich and the poor, and the educated and the uneducated. If hand-spinning were carried on by all, this gulf would be bridged and a bond of unity between the classes and masses and between all castes and creeds would be forged anew. Gandhiji also thought that the decentralisation of industries was necessary as centralisation thereof led to imperialism, international strife and war. And hand-spinning was an attempt to promote decentralisation and to ensure the economic independence and liberty of the common man.

Gandhiji started his movement for Khadi in 1918. His emphasis at first was on Khadi as providing relief to the poverty-stricken masses of this country. But one finds a change in the emphasis somewhere about 1935 when he began insisting on Khadi for villagers, own use rather than merely for sale to others. Since then until his death, the encouragement of Khadi was almost one of the major pre-occupations of Mahatmaji. He wrote and spoke much on Khadi and the present publication includes important speeches, writings and conversations on the subject. According to the Editor, the volume has been compiled keeping in view the needs of the Khadi workers and those of students qualifying for village work. But others also can find in this book ample light on Mahatmaji's views on national reconstruction and the place which hand-spinning and hand-weaving should occupy in any programme designed to improve the condition of the rural folk.

All the three books are published by Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

—THOMAS K. GEORGE.

(*Continued from page* 27)

The Union Government has also established a Rural Housing Cell which prepares designs suitable for different rural areas of the country, keeping in view local building materials and regional climatic conditions. The plans drawn up by this cell are passed on to the particular areas for which they are intended through the Community Projects Administration. The latter, with its administrative and technical staff, encourages the villagers to adopt the designs.

Low-Income Group Housing Grants

The Union Government have sanctioned Rs. 21·08 crores up to December 1955 as loans to various State Governments under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme. Of this amount, Rs. 6·07 crores have been disbursed.

During December last year, an additional loan allocation of Rs. 33 lakhs was made to the Madras Government, a sum of Rs. 84 lakhs was disbursed to four State Governments—Rs. 50 lakhs to Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 25 lakhs to PEPSU, Rs. 5 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 4 lakhs to Madras.

7 APR 1958

A.I.R., Tiruchi—Rural Programmes for April

Sunday, 1st April 1956—
- Dry-Farming—Discussion.
- Grama Kalakshepa Mandapathil : (' Shri Andal'—Musical discourse.)
- Market rates and water level readings.
- Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 2nd April 1956—
- Yoke-gall—Discussion.
- Folk Art : Kuravan Kurathi Darkkam.
- Market rates and water level readings.
- Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 3rd April 1956—
- Udai Alankaram (1) Nool Adai ; Musical feature.
- Farm Forum ; Discussion.
- Folk songs.
- Market rates and water level readings.
- Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 4th April 1956—
- Listeners' Letter.
- Poocharam.
- Kashmir Lakes—Discussion.
- Market rates and water level readings.
- Topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 5th April 1956—
- Gnana Chuvadi ; Isai Nikazhchi.
- Farm Forum—Discussion.
- Folk Art ; Udukkadi Kathai.
- Market rates and water level readings.
- Topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 6th April 1956—
- Appakkara Angayee (1) Serial Sketch.
- Irulil Oli ; Serial Feature on Gandhiji's life.
- Namadu Dittam (Second Five-Year Plan) (1) Food : Discussion.
- Market rates and water level readings.
- Topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 7th April 1956—
- Desa Nalam Peruka—Song.
- Mudiyor Kalvi Koodam Tirukkural : Vehamai (Kural Nos. 177 and 178).
- Kalai Malarndidum rojave—Song.
- 'Feed your cows and drink more milk '—Talk in Tamil arranged by the Department of Animal Husbandry.

The Inter-University Debating Competition held under the auspices of All-India Radio as part of their Radio Week programme at New Delhi on March 1, 1956. This Inter-University Debate in English, which was open to all the Universities in India, was instituted by A.I.R. in November 1954, as part of the special programmes arranged during the 'Radio Month'.

Photo shows Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, presenting the trophy to Shri C. K. Thirumalani of the Usmania University, which annexed the shield for the third year in succession in this competition.

- Weekly review of market rates.
- Market rates and water level readings.
- Topical discussion ; weather report.

Sunday, 8th April 1956—
- Palmyrah cultivation : Discussion.
- Varna mettu—Folk tunes.
- Namakku Vendam (1) Sombal : Serial feature.
- Market rates and water level readings.
- Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 9th April 1956—
- Care of the Cows : Discussion.
- Folk Art : Dummy Horse Dance.
- Market rates and water level readings.
- Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 10th April 1956—
- Pazhamozhi Pazhaniswami— Sketch.
- Suttum Vizhi Chudar : Song.
- Farm Forum—Discussion.
- Folk songs.
- Market rates and water level readings.
- Topical discusion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 11th April 1956—
- Summer Boils : Discussion.
- Poocharam.
- Valarum Payir (1) Discussion on First Plan achievements.
- Market rates and water level readings.
- Topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 12th April 1956—
- Pattai Kelungal : Songs on the Plan.
- Farm Forum—Discussion.
- Valli Kanavan : Play.
- Market rates and water level readings
- Topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 13th April 1956—
- Kavi Arangam :
  - Theme : ' NAME THUNAI '.
  - Subjects—
    - (1) Food (Unavu) : Maran.
    - (2) Clothing (Udai) : K. C. Thyagarajan.
    - (3) Housing (Veedu) : M. Viswanathan.
    - (4) Education (Kalvi) : Thuraivan.
    - (5) Health (Sukhadaram) : N. Raghavan.
    - (6) Communications (Pokkuvarathu) : N. Vasudev.
- Market rates and water leve readings.
- Topical discussion ; weather report

Saturday, 14th April 1956—
- Devi Parvathi : Song.
- Mudiyor Kalvi Koodam : Tirukkural Vehamai (Kural Nos. 179 and 180)
- Vedam Padiya Jyothi : Song.
- Cottage Industries : Toy-making—Interview.

Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Sunday, 15th April 1956.
Fruit-growing : Discussion.
Varna mettu : Folk tunes.
Gramathu Machan (1) Serial sketch.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 16th April 1956—
Feeding the goats : Discussion.
Grama Nataka Sabhaiyil : 'Nagavalli'—Play by N. Raghavan.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 17th April 1956—
Avarukku Ivar (1) Pichaikkara Dampathigal : Serial sketch.
Kadaigal Solli—Song.
Farm Forum : Discussion in Tamil.
Folk songs.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 18th April 1956—
Listeners' Letters.
Poocharam.
Mittai Tayarippu—Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical dicussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 19th April 1956—
Farm Forum—Discussion.
'Raman Pirandan'—Musical discourse.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 20th April 1956—
Gopura Bommai—Sketch.
Irulil oli—Serial feature on Gandhiji's life.
Namadu Dittam (2) Clothing : Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 21st April 1956.
Thikkutheriyatha Kattil—Song.
Mudiyor Kalvi Koodam : Tirukkural—Purankooramai (Kural Nos. 181 and 182).
Tamizhnadu ulagodu—Song.
'Oil and Wick' : Discussion in Tamil arranged by the Director of Agriculture, Government of Madras.
Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Sunday, 22nd April 1956—
Water-divining : Discussion.
Grama Siruvargal : Feature on the Five Year Plan with rural children participating.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 23rd April 1956—
Rinderpest in Cattle : Discussion.
Folk art : Lavani.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 24th April 1956—
Murai Mappillai—Sketch.
Kallinutsirutherai—Song.
Farm Forum—Discussion.
Folk songs.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 25th April 1956.—
Maternity Welfare : Ante-natal care : Discussion.
Poocharam.
Valarum Payir (2) Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings
Topical discussion : weather report.

Thursday, 26th April 1956—
Tudippadalgal.
Farm Forum—Discussion.
Gramappattum Katchiyum—Musical feature.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 27th April 1956—
Folk song lesson.
The Village Women's Forum : Discussion.
Kummipadalgal.
Grama Padasalaiyil : Naladiar.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 28th April 1956—
Valluvar Thanthathirumurai—Song.
Mudiyor Kalvi Koodam : Tirukkural—Purankooramai (Kural Nos. 183 and 184).
Muttum Pavalamum—Song.
Cottage industry (2) Bread-making: Interview.
Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Sunday, 29th April 1956—
Grama Panchayat: 'Iru Thara Vazhakku'—by N. Vasudev.
Varna Mettu.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 30th April 1956—
Fish-rearing : Discussion.
Folk Art : Villupattu—Onre Kulam.
Market rates and water level readings
Topical discussion ; weather report.

(*Continued from page* 10)

1949 the Collegiate Teachers' Certificate Course. Another important landmark in the history of Teacher Education was the reorganisation of the B.T. Degree Course in 1950 to suit the 1948 S.S.L.C. scheme. In 1952 the Collegiate Certificate Course in the College was affiliated to the Madras University and this course is now known as the Shortend B.T. Course. The M.Ed. class in Educational Administration was introduced in the college in 1953. Twelve additional class rooms for the Kindergarten Section and Model High School Section were constructed in 1954 to meet the increased strength. At present, there are eight sections in the College :

1. The Regular B.T. Class.
2. The Shortend B.T. Class.
3. The Tamil Pandits' Training Class.
4. The M.Ed. Class in Educational Administration.
5. The Model High School.
6. The Kindergarten Section with Nursery Classes.
7. The Craft Instructors' Class and
8. The Free Adult Night School.

The strength of the College, today, is as follows :—

Regular B.T. Class ..	143
Shortend B.T. Class ..	29
M.Ed. Class in Educational Administration.	3
Pandits' Training Class	46
Craft Instructors' Class ..	44
Model High School ..	770
Kindergarten Section ..	552
Nursery Section	93
Free Adult Night School ..	25

There are 19 members on the staff of the College department, 47 on the staff of the High School, 23 on the staff of the Kindergarten section and 11 on the staff of the Craft Instructors' section.

This is the brief history of the College. The growth of this college was continuous and steady. None of the things mentioned before could have been achieved without the services of the many able men who laboured there during the past hundred years.